BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XIII NO. 307— BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,690.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,109
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,220
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
18th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
20th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
8th Jan.	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
24th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

30th Dec.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karach and P. Gulf ports.
1926		
1st Jan.	VARSOA ..	Busreh via Karachi
2nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
4th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
6th Jan.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6083	17th Dec	30th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec	12th Jan
Shanghai Maru	..	4104	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
xMorioka Maru	T. Morōi	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb
Liverpool Maru	..	5864	29th Jan.	10th Jan.
Tottori Maru	G. Masuda	5973	29th Jan.	3rd Feb.
Muroran Maru	Z. Hirai	5374	12th Feb.	24th Feb.
Hakata Maru	G. Matsushita	5970	16th Feb.	2nd Mar

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	354	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alica Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5 850	14 Dec.	24 Dec.
@Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	30 ,,	2 Jan.
Indus Maru ..	K. Mori	4,366	13 ,,	4 ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	N. Yoshioka	4,889	16 ,,	6 ,,
Kurohime Maru ..	.....	...	5 Jan	15 ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	G. Fujita	5,751	11 ,,	24 ,,
Indo Maru	S. Takata	5,061	20 ,,	30 ,,
@ Borneo Maru	T. Motoshige	5,864	25 Jan.	27 Jan.

* Passenger Steamer,
@ Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams:
"SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 160 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	f90,000,000	£8,666,667
Reserve Funds	f48,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM, (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES:—

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

T. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Mng. Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.,

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Proof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc. also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—INSPECTOR AGENTS ACCOUNTANT TYPISTS, JUNIOR and SENIOR CLERKS for Commercial Concerns as well as for Engineering Department. Apply with 2 annas stamp to the MANAGER, Business Chamber, DELHI.
A R2371

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) An ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to the size of the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers can, in addition to the above mentioned Standing Salary, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach The MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.
24712

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of CLERKS. Apply to MANAGER, Delhi Commercial Co., Delhi Cloth Market, DELHI.
A R2372

WANTED—HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personaly with certificates to SORABJI P. GANDHI AND SONS, C, Princess Street, Chemists.
A R2371

WANTED—A KARBHARI for the SAGBARA STATE under RAJPIPLA must have Judicial and Revenue experience. Retired British Officer preferred. Pay up to Rs. 200 per month. Apply stating qualifications, experience, salary expected, etc., to ANKLESARIA, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Ankleswar.
A R2373

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course, of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid College, B. Rawalpindi.
A T

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MERCHANTS and FINANCIERS interested in the KUTH business of Kashmir State contract of which is shortly to be renewed may correspond with a person, who has a thorough knowledge of the ins and outs of the business at the following address. No. 1149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
T R2364

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

WHOLE LIFE READING in 12 Bhavams Rs. 2; Answering six questions or detailed annual reading Re. 1. Testimonials many. State time date of birth or letter. A. V. S. IYER, Nagappier Street, Triplicane. (Madras).
P R2365

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

T. HIRJI PHOTO STUDIO, 192, Hornby Road, above Taraporevala, Bookseller, Bombay. Bromide ¼ doz. Locket size Re. 1, Passport Re. 1-4, Quarter (4¼ by 3¼) Re. 1-8, Cabinet (6½ by 4¾) Rs. 3, full (8½ by 6½) Rs. 5, Post Card one doz. Rs. 4. Photos taken in your own compound and in any part of Bombay. Enlargement completed 15 by 12 Rs. 5, 23 by 17 Rs. 7, Studio open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday and Holidays.
Ph

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Hadows St., Fort, Bombay

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR, 38 H.P. Six C. Magnet Dego Dynamo complete. Totally new. Specially for High persons. Apply MORLIDHARDAS, C/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67, Nagdevi Street.
JA R2360

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership carried on in the name of Messrs. MANILAL GOKALBHAI & CO., between us and Mr. HARGOVANDAS HAKAMCHAND is DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of December, 1925, and the said partnership will hereafter carry on Business in the same name between us the undersigned and the said Mr. Hargovandas Hakamchand has no concern therein whatever. Any person dealing with him in connection with said partnership will do so at his own risk and on his account and we the undersigned are not responsible for the same.

MANILAL GOKALBHAI
SARUPCHAND LALUBHAI
24735

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAIKWAD GOLDEN JUBLEE CELEBRATION FUND.

It is requested to all subscribers of the fund to kindly send all letters and subscriptions to Dr. D. C. Tajati, Municipal Commissioner, Baroda City. The cheque should be crossed and payable to Sheth Chimanlal Zaver Laxmichand, the Treasurer of the Fund. The Jubilee celebration will take place on 11th, 12th and 13th, January 1926.

i.e. MAGANBHAI P. HARIBHAKTE.
President.
24740

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY CO., LTD.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Chief Agency of Messrs. B. PATEL & CO., of 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, for the Bombay Presidency is terminated with effect from the 31st December, 1925, and that anyone dealing with them in any affairs of the Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co., Ltd., will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

Managing Director.
24738

TENDERS.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF KUTH.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of kuth (Costus) roots at present in stock at the State Godown at Baramulla, Kashmir, to approximately 4,000 maunds together with the collections of the three years 1926-28 expected to amount to 3,500-4,000 maunds per annum.

Forms of tender and particulars of the main conditions of the contract may be obtained on application to:—

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
Jammu and Kashmir State.
Srinagar.

Tenders will be received up to mid-day of the 31st January, 1926.

(Sd) PIAR SINGH, Lt., Col., R.B.
Offg. Chief Conservator of Forests
Jammu and Kashmir State.
24736

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have REMOVED their Office from 80, Esplanade Road to "Ebrahim Building, 3rd floor at the corner of Bell Lane and Meadows Street," from the 28th day of December, 1925.

RAMANLAL HIMATLAL.
Solicitors, High Court.
C24743

NOTICE.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 18 Rupees Eighteen per share will be paid on and after the 2nd January, 1926, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 28th December, 1925.

By order of the Board
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 28th December, 1925.
24746

NOTICE TO SANITARY CONTRACTORS

HOSTEL, G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will receive sealed tenders for the execution of drainage, sanitary fittings and water-supply works for the hostel building on or before noon of 15th January, 1926.

Tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. WITTET, F.R.I.B.A.,
Director,
The Tata Engineering Co., Ltd.
Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.
C24744

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from SATURDAY, the 2nd January, 1926 to SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1926, both days inclusive.

N. M. MURRAY,
Managing Governor.
Calcutta, 2nd December, 1925.
C24654

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3177 of 1925.

The CONSOLIDATED MILLS SUPPLIES, LIMITED, a Company, incorporated in Bombay, and having its Registered Office at Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, within the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GEORGE A. MURPHY, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, doing business in Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., at Church Gate Street, within the Fort, Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

GEORGE A. MURPHY,
The Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit to recover from you the sum of Rupees 21,174-12-5 and interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from 28th August, 1924, till payment.

Please take Notice that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 26th day of January, 1926, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) in the forenoon, when you are summoned to appear in the above Court in person or by an Advocate, duly instructed by an Attorney of the High Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and you are further requested to take notice that in default of your appearance on the date before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 6th day of November, 1925.

PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
C24718

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
180, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Bombay Club and opposite to the Currency Bank.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

Bank of India, Ltd., vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Navibai, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co., together with the buildings, edifies and structures standing thereon and assessed by the Assessment Collector under A Ward No. 1167, Street No. 22, 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-DAY

KRISHNA FILMS CO.'S SOCIAL PICTURE.

KANGAL KEDI

OR

THE DOOMED SOUL

Stirring and sensational Social Story

Time and Rates as Usual

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

ROYAL ART STUDIO'S JEWEL

RA' NAVGHAN

OR

VIR PASALI

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

SEE! TONIGHT—THIS WEEK!!

"THE FIVE DIVINE WANDS"

A Masterpiece Production

AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Produced by

LAXMI PICTURES,

Film Booking Office, Chaupaty Seaface, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Special X'mas Programme

'The Little Church Around the Corner'

WITH

Claire Windsor, Kenneth Harlan, Hobart Bosworth

and a Great Cast.

The Greatest Romantic Melodrama Ever Produced.

Harold Lloyd

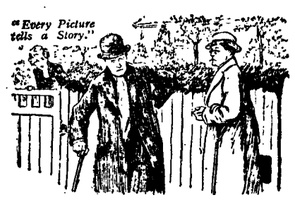
IN

"Number Please"

PATHE GAZETTE

all the Latest News.

TIME Daily 6, 8 and 10 P.M.



Are you rheumatic?

When damp weather sets in, don't expect to be rheumatic! Guard yourself against such risk by strengthening the kidneys. Normally, rich blood circulates throughout the system, repairing and nourishing the tissues, and it is the duty of the kidneys to keep this blood pure.

Overwork, worry or changes in the weather, add to the burden. The kidneys may not be equal to the strain. They fail to filter out from the blood, uric acid and other harmful impurities, which cause backache, lumbago, sciatica and rheumatism.

Don't wait until these complaints develop. Immediately you begin to experience rheumatic twinges, urinary trouble, backache, or other sign of kidney disorder, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and you will soon be well again. Better still, you can prevent kidney trouble by taking an occasional course of Doan's as a precaution.

BEST TREATMENT FOR BACKACHE.

What is the best treatment for an aching back? The question has been asked thousands of times by suffering men and women in all parts of the world, and numberless methods of treatment have been tried. Some have failed hopelessly; others have given temporary relief, but the best results of all have been obtained in those cases where D. Witt's Pills have been used. Almost without exception De Witt's Pills have banished the agony of Backache, and have also improved the sufferer's health in many ways. Thus there is no longer any doubt as to which is the best method of treating Backache. All the sufferer need do is to take two of De Witt's Pills just before going to bed at night and in the morning the pain will be gone. Nothing could be easier; nothing could be pleasanter, and the pills are sold so cheaply by chemists that all can afford them. Another advantage that must appeal to every reader is that De Witt's Pills contain no harmful or habit-forming drugs, and it is not necessary to keep on taking them after the pain has gone. Men and women of all ages and races must benefit by taking De Witt's Pills, for they cleanse the urinary organs; strengthen the kidneys and remove the cause of Backache and similar afflictions in a perfectly natural manner. Whether your trouble is due to illness, weakness, excesses or indiscretion, you cannot choose a better remedy than De Witt's Pills or one that will give you relief in less time. Your chemist sells them at a very moderate price, and a guarantee is given that the pills are machine made under ideal conditions and are untouched by hand. No animal fats are used in their preparation. Ask the chemist distinctly for De Witt's Pills and take them in accordance with the simple directions enclosed in every box.

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AMUSEMENTS

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the
MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR, BARODA STATE

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,

TARDEO, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 31st December 1925 at 8 P. M.

NAND-KUMAR

A SPECIAL MATINEE.
FRIDAY, 1st January 1926. at 3 P. M.

SAUBHADRA

SUNDAY, 3rd January 1926 at 3 P. M.

DRAUPADI

RATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.

MANAGER

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ON 1st January 1926 AT 10 A. M. NEW YEAR'S DAY
A PUBLIC CONCERT BY

BHAGVATAR BROTHERS

R. Narayana.....Violin.
R. Padmanabha.....Flute.
R. Bhagwatishwar.....Mrudhang.

THE STATE MUSICIANS OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

whose recent performance before the leading Citizens, of Bombay has made the Public anxious to hear them.

Prices :—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes according to the capacity of seats at the corresponding rates of the ordinary seats near them.

BOOKING OPENS AT THE THEATRE ON 30TH DECEMBER, 1925.

24747

Beauty that Attracts

THERE is a mysterious power of attraction about a soft, clear and beautiful skin. The fresh natural loveliness that men admire, is a gratifying sequence of the regular daily use of Ven-Yusa Cream.

Through its rare Oxygen property, Ven-Yusa has a wonderful clarifying and exhilarating effect on the complexion. It purifies and revives jaded tissues, removes all blemish and discoloration, and imparts velvety softness to face, neck, hands and arms.

Ven-Yusa Cream is *non-greasy* and delicately perfumed. It has a subtle charm all its own.

VEN-YUSA, the cream for our climate, is obtainable in dainty oval jars, of leading chemists, perfumers, hairdressers, everywhere. Price Re. One.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream

I.V. 102

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL
Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Also by Messrs. C. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 13, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 28.

Kashmir, Stranger, Shanghai.
Jalaputra, Park, Bassein.
City of Pittsburg, Henderson, Liverpool.
Kurohima Maru, Yomnaba, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29.

City of Lahore, Hoppins, Hongkong.
Scottish Sorderer, Thompson, Aroebay.

LOADING

Dec. 28.

Steamer Keroa for Durban.
Steamer Varsova for Busreh.
Steamer Jeypore for Kobe.
Steamer Kashmir for Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

MONDAY, December 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Havildar 3086 N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
1 Werdenfels 3852 Karachi 30/12 L. Edward.
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London 2/1, M M and Co.
5 Mirzapore 4135 China 31/12 M M & Co
F F Campbell & Co.
6 Begum 3656 Java 26/12 M. M. and Co.
6 C Pittsburgh, 4719 NF, NF, K N and Co.
7 Alleppo 2520, Barcelona, N.F., J F and Co.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Kobe, 27/12, N Y Kaisha.
9 Razmak 4987 Aden 26/2 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3702 Durban 23/12 M M & Co.
10 Pinheibrown, 2872, Abadan, NF, S W and Co.
12 Karoa, 3607 Africa, 6-1, M M and Co.
13 Homestead 4122 N.F., Vol Bros.
14 Pilsna 4823 Trieste 1/1 L. Trieste & Co.
15 Tacoma Maru 3642 Japan 29/12 O S Kaisha.
16 Baron Napier 3159, NF, NF, L Edwards and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chindwara 3307 NF NF M. M. and Co.
1 Ahmedi, 1331, Busreh, 18/12 S. Hassam and Co.
2 Ci. Chaltan, 2100, M Coast, 30/12, J F and Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Basra, 1-1, M M and Co.
5 Indus Maru 2705 Kobe 2/1 O. S. Kaisha. Kaisha.
9 Homefield, 3228, M Coast, N F, M M and Co.
12 and 13 Cape Certegal, 3136 Rangoon, 22/12, S S N Co.
15 Barpeta, 1877, P Gulf, 30/12, M M and Co.
15 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 23/12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C and R Shinnoh Maru 3582 York 6/1 O S Kaisha.
D & E Hanildar 3086 Colombo 28/12 T. M. & Co.
F Ogarda, 3838, Cal. 16/12 M M and Co.
G Skuld 649 Bangkok 20/12 F F C & Co.
K Jalatarang 1484 N.F., N.F. S S N Co Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
P. Zorilla 2130 Karachi 26/12 M. M. and Co.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 28.

S. S. Clan Mackinnon, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd, from Manchester:—252 cases cottons, 169 bdles cottons, 142 bales cotton yarn, 315 cases cotton yarn, 231 cases cotton piecegoods, 320 bales, cotton piecegoods, 96 bales old newspapers, 12 bales cotton fents, 35 cases soap, 50 cases beer, 35 cases Bobbins and shuttles, 11 cases Art silk and cotton piecegoods, 10 cases Toilet soap, 2250 bundles galvd. corr. sheets, 100 bdles boot protectors, 4378 bdles steel hoops, 285 bdles faggot steel, 941 bdles steel sheets, 21 bdles tubes, 31 D/Bags Picking sticks, 120 pieces casting, 102 pieces coir fibre washers, 50 kegs carbolic Pink powder, 94 bales paper, 29 drums silicate of soda, 19 drums chloride of zinc, 79 kegs Alizarine dye, 48 cases Alizarine dye, 45 drums Lubricating oil, 7 barrels Lubricating oil, 12 pieces wheels and axles, 11 trusses cotton banding.

From Glasgow:—50 cases cottons, 418 cases whisky, 25 cases wine, 37 cases rum, 40 cases codliver oil, 18 cases cotton reels, 250 pieces C I Cisterns, 874 pieces U G Pipes, 1,600 stone ware and jars, 30 pieces C I Valves, 100 pieces Nahani Bends, 5,000 pieces fire Bricks, 107 casks coal Pitch, 44 casks Chemicals, 97 bales canvas, 49 bales paper, 310 drums Disinfecting fluid, 450 Hhds Ale, 148 bdles steel plates, 40 kegs paint, 199 drums paint, 10 cases stout, 50 cases Lubricating oil, 125 cases cotton piecegoods, 12 bales cotton piecegoods, 5 bales cotton yarn, 10 pieces steel bars, 7 bdles steel bars.

From Liverpool:—14 bales paper, 45 bales Rubber Tyres and Tubes, 53 bales wool tops, 2,004 bdles steel hoops, 1,000 bdles Galpd C Sheets, 250 bdles Black sheets, 80" cases common soap, 936 boxes common soap, 30 boxes window glass, 57 cases woollen and cotton piecegoods, 60 cases Ginning Sundries, 26 cases Glycerine, 84 cases Art silk yarn, 75 cases Tiles, 123 cases Cement sheets, 20 D/Bags Plasters of Paris, 80 D/Bags Carbolic powder, 120 kegs Borax, 51 cases Toilet soap, 100 drums Disinfecting fluid, 15 drums Electric Cables, 40 drums Caustic soda, 30 casks Tallow, 20 kegs muncate of Ammonia, 25 kegs salt, 15 cases cotton yarn, 13 cases weights, 16 cases Hoes, 11 cases Aluminium, 10 crates stone jars, 18 cases Art silk and cotton piecegoods, 45 kegs Lubricating grease, 10 pieces C I pipes.

S. S. Nile, Agents Volkart Bros., from New York:—50 cases Turpentine, 33 cases Auto Truck chassis, 90 cases Antiplogistine, 50 cases steel Hinges, 15 cases Padlocks, 18 cases Pumps, 283 cases Auto Parts, 32 bdles Auto Parts, 19 bales cotton remanants, 24 cases cotton Remanants, 21 cases paper, 18 cases Harmless medicines, 141 barrels dyestuffs, 91 drums dyestuffs, 51 drums dyes, 46 boxes Electric storage, 23 boxes Chemicals, 123 kegs Waterbury Compound, 1,627 bags corn starch, 1,128 bars Silver, 11 barrels Lubricating oil, 4 cases Lubricating oil, 212 drums Lubricating oil, 100 bdles old newspapers, 1,100 bales newspapers, 90 Cylinders Ammonia, 20 crates Auto Wheels, 20 kegs dys stuffs, 13 cases steel handles.

From Saint John Port:—47 cases Autos.

S. S. Genoa, Agents Marritima Italiana, from Genoa:—24 cases woollen caps, 29 cases Chocolate, 140 cases Cotton goods with art silk, 85 cases Electric fans, 32 cases cotton Embroideries, 30 cases wine, 33 cases brass wire, 20 cases melton, 43 cases Twine, 37 cases Railway material, 34 cases woollen & cotton tissues, 454 cases cotton and woollen goods, 326 cases art silk yarn, 20 bales art silk yarn, 50 barrels white lead, 182 barrels Indigo, 71 cases Indigo, 42 cases Colour, 22 casks colour, 101 cylinders colour, 154 barrels colour, 310 barrels flooring Tiles, 834 pkges flooring Tiles, 60 cases condensed milk, 10 cases mixed goods, 30 cases cotton piecegoods and silk embroideries, 500 bags almonds with shell, 13 cases Buttons, 12 cases German silver sheets, 21 barrels Tartaric and Cetric acid, 41 crates Cement material, 185 bottles quick silver, 589 bdles Tyres, 200 bales cotton waste Trousering, 16 cases Preserves, 13 cases Leather goods.

From Naples:—28 cases nuts, 10 cases Art silk yarn, 5 cases medicine, 5 cases Chemicals, 900 baskets Potatoes.

From Port Said:—21 cases books, 200 cases currants.

From Aden:—30 bdles Alkali, 13 bags mustard seed, 18 gum, 115 pkges gum 16 jottas soap.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Wakasa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Friday the 1st January 1926 will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "New Year's Day."

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier Station and the town sub-offices including Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

ENGLISH MAIL CLOSING.

Friday the 1st January 1926 being a Post Office Holiday on account of "New Year's Day" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the Homeward English Mail closing on Saturday the 2nd January, 1926.

Unregd. correspondence upto 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregd. correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Thursday.

Registered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence for U. K. only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Thursday.

Money orders upto 3 p.m. on Thursday.

2. Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

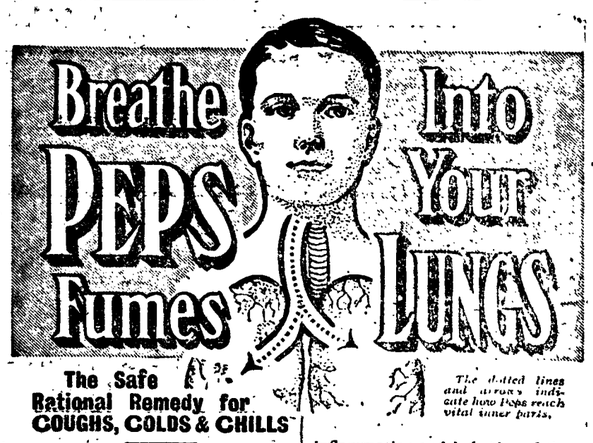
3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

MOCATTAS SILVER REPORT.

London, Dec. 24.

Steadiness of the silver market during the past week was due more to absence of sellers than pressure to buy, for although there has been a little buying by China, most of the business transacted was merely for adjusting positions by bears and bulls. In view of the holidays Messrs. Mocatta do not look for much activity.

The Mahanubhao Religious Conference, eighth session, opened on the 27th instant under the presidentship of Mahat Dattaraj Mahurkar at Lonkheda, West Khandesh. A large gathering assembled. The first day discourses in sanskrit, Marathi and Hindi on general religious topics were held. Resolutions on important religious subjects were passed on the second day. The session closes on the 29th instant.—A. P.



The dotted lines and arrows indicate how Peps reach vital inner parts.

The Safe Rational Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS & CHILLS

BEWARE DOSING WITH COUGH-MIXTURES CONTAINING HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.

THE speedy, direct and scientific treatment for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc., is to breathe the volatile Peps medicine *straight into your lungs*. This method is directly opposed to the old practice of dosing with drug-laden mixtures, which act on the stomach, liver and heart, but on the lungs last and least of all.

As Peps tablets dissolve in the mouth, they give off the balsamic lung-healing fumes of the pine forest. This breatheable Peps medicine is wonderfully strengthening to weakened tissues, it opens-up the clogged air-tubes, and has an invigorating, antiseptic and fortifying action on the entire breathing system.

The sensation of chest comfort and breathing-ease produced by Peps, is immediate evidence of their beneficial effect. Soreness, inflammation and irritation of the delicate lining membrane is quickly allayed by Peps, stringy phlegm is loosened and expelled, and noxious disease-germs infesting the throat and breathing-tubes are speedily destroyed.

Peps are the ideal and long-sought remedy for obstinate coughs, influenza colds, night chills, wheeziness and tightness of chest, sore throat, laryngitis, children's chest weaknesses, bronchial asthma, old-folks' coughs, bronchitis and other affections of the breathing organs.

Take Peps whenever you go outdoors into the night air, as a precaution against colds and chills. Also in a crowded assembly or travelling conveyance a Peps tablet in the mouth safeguards against infection from lung sufferers, and against many a deadly germ-disease inhabiting the dust-laden air.

PEPS are obtainable at Re. One per bottle of medicine dealers everywhere, or from agents: Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; Dudhia & Co., Esplanade, Madras; Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Colombo; or E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon.

Peps

IP 367 *For* COUGHS, COLDS & BRONCHITIS

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY

DEMAND
ONLY

MORINAGA
"MILK CARAMEL"
A SPECIALITY

RUN TO

STOCKISTS :

Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN NAZARALI & COMPANY.
115, BAJIPALA LANE, BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS :—

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd

The Watch Adjusted to Temperatures & Timed in positions.

Guaranteed 3 Years

Sole Agents :—

ABRECHT & Co.
189, Hornby Rd., Bombay.

			—Full Jewelled—	Rs.
Nickel	O. F.	.....	19"	35
..	..	.....	18"	37
..	..	.....	17"	42
..	..	.....	16"	42
Silver	L.	.....	18"	48
..	..	.....	17"	54
..	..	.....	16"	51

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, Dec. 28.

A further rise of 42 to 12 points in New York futures was reported on the 24th instant. The market improved on short covering, and straddle buying. Liverpool has been reported 23 to 22 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 24th inst. as under:—

"Bearish factors appear to be discounted. Tone of market good."

As regards the Home markets we think that the Liverpool market is relatively cheap compared with New York, and the best months to buy in Liverpool are either May or July. It looks as if we have seen bottom prices for the time being, and whilst we do not expect to see any material or rapid advance we think that a gradually upward movement is probable in the near future.

Under the influence of heavy buying by Exporters and Commission Houses the local market to-day maintained a firm tone and unless Home markets should indicate renewed weakness after the New Year holidays we look far a steady improvement in our prices as well.

Although a moderate advance in America was reported the Marwari Bazar opened firm this morning at Rs. 354½ i.e. Rs. 9½ higher than Thursday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April8May. On buying by Commission Houses the prices improved by a rupee, but again gave way to Rs. 352½ on selling by some Commission Houses and brokers. Around this level Commission and Japanese Houses and Shroffs bought lifting the values to Rs. 357 and the market closed at Rs. 355½. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 355½ and closed firm at Rs. 359½ on free buying by Commission Houses and Indore operators. One Japanese firm bought Oomra March.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 329 and jumped to Rs. 332 on Shroffs buying. On general selling the market eased to Rs. 328 but again advanced to Rs. 334 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 333½. Whilst March opened at Rs. 326½ and improving to Rs. 329 dropped to Rs. 324 on Shroffs selling, on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses the market improved to Rs. 330 and closed at Rs. 329. F. G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 282 and Rs. 285 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed during the holidays.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Fully Good Broach April-May	359½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	284
Fully Good Bengal March	288
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan	338
Fine Oomra March	334

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

M. G. Bengal, Superfine 303, Fine 295 F. Good 285.

M. G. S. Punjab, Superfine 298, Fine 290, F. Good 280.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 350, Fine 340, F. Good 330.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 370, Fine 360, F. Good 350.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2. Superfine 362, Fine 352, F. Good 342.

M. G. Khandesh Superfine 340, Fine 330, F. Good 320, Good 310.

M. G. Muthia, Fine 300, F. Good 290, Good 280

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Fully Good Broach April-May	356
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	281
Fully Good Bengal March	284
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	333
Fine Oomra March	329

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

J. Dias & Bros

173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-

Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-

White office suit Rs. 12/-

Office white trousers Rs. 4/

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

In full-pressed Bales	23-12-25	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,875	1,00,73	34,176
Central India	5,779	84,825	9,488
Berar and Nagar	3,733	47,039	19,536
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,689	15,537	3,169
Berar	9,144	1,10,498	97,578
Central Provinces	3,012	80,064	55,492
Total Comras	26,725	4,18,831	2,22,439
Dholera	1,3?8	58,818	17,323
N.W. Provinces	911	1,0?,952	70,808
Rajputana	1,291	26,626	8,476
Sind-Punjab	2,923	69,092	90 561
Broach	—	1	932
Coompta & Dharwar	113	12,314	8 479
Westerns-Northerns	4	6,388	6,845
Coconada	—	1,469	803
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6,441	5,582
Persian	—	1,089	623
American	—	143	6,585
Egyptian and African	13	27 529	21 218
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	352	3,485
Total	32,899	7,33,435	4,94,200

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	23-12-25	1st Sept. to 17th Dec. This year.	Last year.
Europe	11,705	1,16,564	61,342
Japan & China	25,324	1,79,102	2,36,295
Coast Ports	—	7,001	5,735
Up-country by Rail	—	3,388	7,155
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	61,347	21,854
Total	37,029	3,73,002	3,32,385

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd December, 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	32,899
	Cwts.
Wheat	5,215
Linseed	3,102
Rape, etc.	115
Gingellyseed	4,057
Poppyseed	142
Groundnuts	24,914
Castorseed	3,122
Rice	33,607
Myrabollams	577
Cottonseed	33,300
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	735
Juwar	10,095
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	1,581
	Tons.
Coal	1,782

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jacob	,,	0 14 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 14 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 0 0
Bombay Citton	,,	0 13 6
Jamshed	,,	0 13 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 In.—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 6
Century	,,	1 2 6
Hindustan	,,	0 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 3 6
Phoenix	,,	1 3 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 2 3
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 9 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 3 3
Hindustan	,,	1 3 0
David Mill	,,	1 3 0
Appolo	,,	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 1 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 3 0
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 1 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34—42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 1 0
Appoli (Pyala)	,,	1 1 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 1 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 1 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 1 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 5 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 6
Century	,,	1 5 0
Dhooties 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 4 0
Century	,,	1 4 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 1 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 3 0
Check Grey Drill x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	0 0 0
Jamshed	,,	0 0 0
Century	,,	0 0 0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5	,,	0 0 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 8 0
Bleached Check:—		
Kasturchand Mill	Per Piece	6 6 0
Bombay United	,,	0 0 0
Black Check:—		

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, German	¾	57 0 0
Do.	1	58 0 0
Do.	1¼	57 0 0
Do.	1½	57 0 0
Do.	1¾	57 0 0
Do.	2	57 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2		57 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	60 4 0
Do.	1	60 4 0
Do.	1¼	60 4 0
Do. American	1½	62 0 0
Do.	1¾	63 0 0
Do.	2	63 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchtoka joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 8 0
Lead, Rangoon		28 0 0
Koger, Brass, Metal 55-8 ¾ to 1		56 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		5 5 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1 1/4		61 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 6
Do.	No. 20½	0 12 0
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 10 9
David	No. 10½	0 10 9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 6
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 12½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 0
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 9
Japan	No. 40.1	1 3 6
Do.	No. 42.2	1 5 9
Do.	No. 20	0 14 0
Do.	No. 32	1 1 6

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS AS ON THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1925.

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital Rs. 11,25,00,000

Capital Paid up Rs. 5,62,50,000

Reserve Rs. 4,77,50,000

Public Deposits Rs. 4,68,27,000.

Other Deposits Rs. 74,07,36,000.

Sundries Rs. 1,66,25,000

Total Rupees 90,75,88,000.

ASSETS

Government Securities Rs. 15,59,20,000

Other authorized securities under the Act Rs. 1,12,67,000.

Loans Rs. 14,65,36,000.

Cash Credits Rs. 32,36,97,000.

Inland bills discounted and purchased Rs. 4,67,67,000.

Foreign bills discounted and purchased Rs. 24,04,000.

Dead Stock Rs. 2,78,78,000

Sundries Rs. 1,11,28,000.

Balances with other Banks Rs. 11,29,000.

Cash Rs. 18,08,62,000.

Total Rupees 90,75,88,000.

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London £1,120,700.

Advances in London £1,203,900.

Cash and balances at other Banks in London £74,900.

Percentage 22.50

Bank Rate 6 per cent.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Ready	New	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	300		
Bengal Fine M.G.	290	285	
Bengal F.G.M.G.	275	274	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	290	285	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	275		
Punjab-Americans M.G.	360/65		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	340/55	350	
Nagpur Fine M.G.	340/55	350	
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	325/40	335	
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	325/40	335	
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	320/40	330	
Amraoti Fine M.G.	325/40	327	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	325/35	327	
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	315/25	320	
Khandesh Fine M.G.	315/25	320	
Khandesh F.G.M.G.			
Broach Fine M.G.	(Old)		
Broach Fully Good M.G.			
Muthia Fine M.G.			
Muthia F.G.M.G.			
Dharwar S.G.	335		
Coompta M.G.	345/60		
Westerns M.G.	290/300		
Westerns H.G.			
Miraj M.G.	340/50		
Cambodia M.G.	410/15		

5800 Sholapur	Per Piece	13 6 0	
Textile Mill 43½	,,	0 0 0	
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	Per Piece	9 5 0	
Hindustan	,,	9 12 0	
E. D. Rachael	,,	9 4 0	
Salita:—			
Century	Per lb.	1 2 3	
Textile	,,	0 0 0	
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 0 0	
Stripped Sadis Yards 12:—			
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	0 0 0	
777 Crescent	,,	2 13 6	
Dukdi, Yards 12—13—14:—			
Kanta	Per lb.	1 6 9	
Great	,,	0 0 0	
Phoenix	,,	0 0 0	
Kohinoor	,,	0 0 0	
Chadar Kora Calender:—			
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 0	
David	,,	1 1 0	

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A 1/6 15/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 970.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A Frcs. 1035.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1020
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118.
Bank's buying 60 d/st D P Rs. 114.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 160½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs 273.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85
London—Paris Frcs. 132.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.11.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was dull-steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 8 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	962
American Dollars	278
Hongkong Dollars	160½
Shanghai	208
Japan	118
Singapore	150½

Tone:—Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

3 months 4 15/16 per cent.
6 months 4 15/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 1/4 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady—Dull.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21.6.6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21.4.0.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 71-9-0.
Bar Silver 1st. settlement Rs. 71-5-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-15-0.

London, Dec. 27.

Bar gold ready sh. 84/11½.
Silver ready d. 31-11.
Silver forward d. 31-11.
TONE OF SILVER—
India and China sold. Market very quiet. Buyers satisfied. Market dull. Undertone easier but sellers not pressing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Ready:—21/3.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/3/9. At 6 p.m. 21/3/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/0/9.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/1/6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

Ready:—71/11.			
Vaida Posh: Opening	71/7:	Lowest	71/4. At 6 p.m. 71/4.
Vaida Maha:—Opening	71/2.	Lowest	70/14. At 6 p.m. 70/14.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening	71/-.	Lowest	70/12. At 6 p.m. 70/12.

Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/8/0.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/12/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/2.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 98/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/15.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 99/15.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.
6½ per cent. B'bay Dévp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/14.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., was held on Monday, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding.

The Report for the year ending 30th June 1925 showed that the general income derived from investments etc. and transfer fees and Managing Agents' Commission for 1924, amounted to Rs. 2,60,343-1-3. After charging the account with the Directors' Fees, Auditors' Fees and Exchange difference and provision for bad and doubtful debts there was a balance of Rs. 33.262-0-4 which, together with the sum of Rs. 13,203-6-11 being the amount given up by the Managing Agents out of their Commission made up a total of Rs. 46,555-7-3 The Directors proposed to dispose of the amount by paying of the 1st year's interest on Preference Shares which amounted to Rs. 30,430-11-1. The balance of Rs. 16,124-12-2 was carried forward to next year's account.

Fire Department.—The net premiums after deduction of all re-insurances amounted to Rs. 15,13,572-0-11 and the Losses (claims paid and outstanding) to Rs. 11,02,803-1-10. The expenses of management together with the commission and Managing Agents' Commission amounted to Rs. 7,51,044-7-6. There had been provided Fire Fund at Rs. 6,27,222 7-0 being over 40 per cent of the premiums in respect of unexpired Insurances. The reduction in the income had been due to cancellation of some of the American business.

Marine Department.—The net premiums after deduction of all re-insurances, returns and discounts amounted to Rs. 1,32,701-1-4. The sums paid in connection with claims admitted and the amount reserved for claims intimated but awaiting particulars made a total of Rs. 30,809-5-1. The expenses of management together with commission and Managing Agents' Commission amounted to Rs. 60,785-2-10. There remained a balance of Rs. 1,24,773-2-6 which had been placed to the Marine Fund.

The Managing Agents had once again voluntarily forgone half of their agency commission on Fire premiums amounting to Rs. 13,29646-11.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In proposing the adoption of the Report Mr. Lalji Naranji referred to the Insurance Bill that was on the anvil and said that so far as India was concerned, Insurance had not been developed to any extent as had been done in some of the Western Countries—more particularly Insurance other than Life-Insurance. So far as other Insurances were concerned, they would remember that it was only during the last six or seven years that Indian companies were established for the purpose of under-writing all classes of business. Just as their people supported all the Life-Insurance Companies established in India and had made them what they were to-day, so in the same way, if only their people would support these companies, by placing with them all their Insurances, he did not see any reason why they should not become as powerful as their Life Insurance Companies. He appealed to those who controlled Insurance business to place all business with Indian companies.

The report was then adopted.

The retiring directors who were eligible for re-election were again elected.

J. R. S. SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

An ordinary general meeting of the Jamshri Ranjit Singhji Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., was held on Monday Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding.

The Report for the year ending 30th June 1925 showed that the year's working had resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,27,222-14-7. Adding to which a profit of Rs. 1,37,222-14-7. Od. 707-5-5 the total profit came to Rs. 1,37980-4-0. Out of the total profit the Directors had set aside Rs. 15,000-0-0 towards the building depreciation fund while Rs. 40-000. 0-0 towards machinery depreciation fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 82,980-4-0. This balance was disposed of by paying a dividend of Rs. 100 per share which covered a sum of Rs. 77,700-0-0, by sanctioning a bonus of Rs. 5,000 to the employees while a sum of Rs. 280-4-0 was carried forward to next year's account.

The Report when put to the vote was unanimously carried.

The retiring directors who retired by rotation were re-elected.

AMERICAN MARKET.

A. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1925.

Cotton: A probable United States cotton production of 15,298,000 bales of which 12,249,935 bales had been ginned prior to November 14th and a statement which hinted at the possibility that, owing to frequent rains having materially lowered the grade of open cotton, some of it might be left unpicked were the outstanding features of the reports published by the Department of Agriculture and by the Census Bureau last Saturday.

The ginning figures were accorded the greatest amount of attention; they showed that, during the two weeks ended November 14th, only 1,051,000 bales had been ginned against a total of 1,447,000 bales in the corresponding period of last year. The comparison is still more unfavourable when made with reference to the period October 1-November 14, during which time ginnings only amounted to 5,148,225 bales against 6,634,537 bales in 1924. An unusually large quantity of cotton was ginned prior to October 1st but the latest Government crop estimate will only be reached if, during the remainder of the season, 3,048,000 bales pass through the gins against 2,477,000 bales last year. These figures taken into consideration with the tendency to leave badly damaged cotton unpicked have served to create the impression that the highest crop estimates of the season have been seen a view which was largely responsible for the wave of short covering which followed the publication of the reports.

Advices from Southern spot markets indicate a somewhat less active demand but despite the large amount of cotton which has still to be marketed there is a noticeable absence of selling pressure, reflecting the improved financial condition of producers, as a result of sales already made, and the probability that weak holders have now protected themselves in the contract markets. Domestic spinners' "takings" of American cotton are more than 500,000 bales in excess of those at this time last year and with immediate requirements apparently well provided for, hesitation with regard to the making of further purchases is to be anticipated particularly as the belief that supplies will be ample for all requirements is generally adhered to.

This belief appears to indicate that the world's consuming capacity and the probable supply of commercially desirable cotton have not yet received adequate consideration and, on this account, no immediate advance may occur. The situation, however, in view of expanding consumption prospects and of the high percentage of the crop which consists of very low grades, is inherently bullish and while it may be well to avoid undue enthusiasm, we think that an upward trend will ultimately develop and advise purchases on recessions.

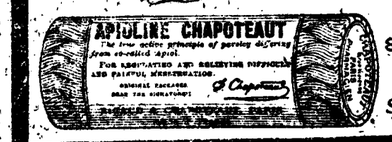
Coffee: December liquidation, lower cost and freight offers prompted by the tight money situation in Brazil and the continued poor demand for actual coffee caused a declining movement during the early part of the week under review. The advance yesterday appeared to be in the nature of a technical readjustment influenced by reports that Brazil has negotiated a loan. We consider that until more is known concerning new crop prospects prices will fluctuate around present levels and that in consequence a scalping policy may be advisable.

Sugar: Delivery notices issued yesterday against December contracts were quickly stopped, causing a firmer tone. Rains have fallen in Cuba but are reported to be insufficient and it is now thought that recent large estimates will prove to have been too optimistic. We continue to feel that prices will eventually work higher.

The Chicago Market: Bullish crop news from the Argentine together with an active European demand for Canadian Wheat have resulted in a further sharp advance. Weather conditions in the Northwest are generally favourable and cash premiums are easier. While making due allowance for the poor outlook in Argentina, we think that present prices are too high and prefer sales. An improvement has occurred in the export demand for Corn but with good weather favouring the new crop movement, temporarily lower prices may be seen.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



WHOLESALE: 8, Rue Vivienne PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

"EAST AND WEST."

A VOICE FROM THE RIFF.

TRAGIC TALE OF SUFFERINGS.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

December 16.

The Riff Committee had the privilege of hearing on Monday the 7th January a few touching words on the torture that the Riff is enduring, uttered by a gentleman from that unhappy country. As described below, it is by accident and not by design that Sidi Moustapha el Arussi is in England. Therefore he is not posing as in any way a representative or emissary of his Government. It was wholly at the instance of the Riff Committee that he consented to speak.

The Sidi speaks good French and Spanish, and his English is quite comprehensible; but he is nervous of speaking in it to an audience. So, at immense trouble, he got a little speech written out, and read it; and excellent it was. It dealt, however, chiefly with the sufferings caused by the air bombing and tragic tales in the villages. What the members wanted was technical war details, which Sidi Moustapha preferred not to enlarge on. However, after the lecture, the speaker in private conversation went over the Society's large scale map, both from a military and mineralogical point of view to satisfy the inquisitive minds.

RELIEF OF RIFF REFUGEES.

Everyone will recollect that the British Red Crescent Society has reported fine work in helping the Riff Refugees in the Tangier zone, a work directed by Mr. H. P. Elsom of the Raymond Lull Home. It will be remembered that relief was organised by Miss Drummond Hay, after her departure from Tangier in June by Mr. Elsom. Various bodies have helped, the Friends, the Red Crescent etc. Writing on November 11th, Mr. Ameer Ali, Secretary of the British Red Crescent, and "Pray accept my best thanks and communicate the same to the Riff Committee for their cheque for £5 which you have so kindly enclosed for the relief of the starving refugees. They are in a desperate condition and greatly in need of our help. The Riff Committee will be glad to know that we are sending £60 worth of warm clothing; and have just sent £240 to carry on the relief for the next eight weeks, which only enabled a limited number to receive four doles a week.

The refugees number 6,000: 2,000 men and 4,000 women and children. The greater part are Djebala, who are only political included in the term "Riffi". (They all need food just the same). The men have to be left to shift for themselves. It is among the 4,000 others that the doles are distributed. As regards consignments of clothing from England, a Riffi visitor to Tangier asks me to see if the sending of European clothes cannot be stopped. He says that despite the good intentions of the donors, the clothes are quite unsuitable for Moorish women and children, and it is not pleasant to see the mark of (apparently) Christian charity on these unhappy people. As I know such a possibility was very far indeed from the minds of the noble directors and donors of the Red Crescent, I put out the suggestion that, whenever goods have to be sent instead of money, material alone should be supplied. The women and children (aye, and the men who cannot secure employment) can easily make the garments that are suitable and receive the remuneration for the work, small as it may be.

CAPTAIN CANNING

I reported that a scare-headlined article arrived in the columns of the "Daily Express" of November 24, giving an outline of Riffian peace conditions, as a "personal and informal message, which must not be regarded as official". Despite this disclaimer of official character, the writer, Vincent Sheean delivered the terms to the French Premier. At the same time, although himself unofficial, he referred to the Secretary of the London "Riff Committee" as not to be "considered in any sense as a representative of the Riff Sovereign". Readers of this creed will be glad to learn that I have to-day received from Tangier a wire from the Captain, who is just in from his journey to the Riff Maghzen with draft proposals for a basis of negotiation.

He wires:—"Tangier 9th. Field Battersea London—Returned with official status. Yusuf impostor."

Now the only mystery is:—Who the devil is Yusuff? Of course we know Mulai Yusuf, "the gentleman who wants Abdul Krim or Si Muhammed "alive or dead, but the empereur "fainéant" is not an impostor", he is only a shave.

No, it must be some other of the innumerable Yusufs, as various as the colours of their garment, who have been pretending to be something or somebody—perhaps unofficial negotiators, who knows?

SIDI MOUSTAPHA

But I am getting a longway away from the guest of the Riff Committee's meeting Sidi Moustapha. It is lucky for us to have from the Riff a gentleman who can give us his views, news, and valuable information which we have long been seeking. We are happy to get this, but he is unhappy in being in London at all, one of the last places he would have chosen to visit.

This gentleman was formerly secretary to Sultan Mulai Abdul Aziz of Morocco, and afterwards joined Raisuli when he was considered a bonafide friend of independence and freedom. When Paisuli leagued with Spanittis gentleman linked up with the Emir Muhammed ben Abdul Krim. He has since been engaged frequently in confidential work for the Riff Maghzen. Having done business with Spaniards and other Europeans, he was often entrusted with such work as involved negotiating with foreigners. He has also been engaged in other work that is quite beyond the province of this letter.

A MODERN ODYSSEY.

A little while back, he was instructed to go to the Tangier Zone to report on the condition of the Riffi refugees in that zone. He first sent a message to the French authorities, asking if he would be permitted to come in for that purpose,—that is, if he would be assured against capture. He received a message in reply that he would be in no way interfered with. Immediately on entering the Tangier Zone, he was arrested by the French, taken to a steamer for Marseilles and thence taken to Paris. Getting in touch with a good friend of Muslims, he put in his application for a trial. The response of the authorities was to offer him his release on condition that he consented to reside in an indicated French town. Again our friend persisted in demanding a trial, and declined to agree to the proposal. As apparently there was in France no Act of the 18th century under which he could be sentenced for any sort of crime, he was at last deported.

DEPORTED WHERE?

Here comes in the celebrated ingenuity of the Latin mind. It would be absurd to take him back where he could re-enter the war against his hospitable hosts,—but where to deport him? Under examination he had mentioned that he had been educated at Al Azhar and done business in Egypt. He was therefore given another trip this time to Egypt, where of course he had no desire to go. Once there, he resolved to get to Gibraltar, from which port he could get by his own ways to the Riff. He took passage in the P. and O. steamer "Ranchi" for Gibraltar. That vessel arrived at Gibraltar in a heavy storm. The "Ranchi" could not land passengers by the small craft employed to take off from the liner. The storm continuing, the captain decided that the landing was impossible and passengers for Gibraltar had to go on to London.

AN INVOLUNTARY GUEST.

Our unfortunate hero arrived in London with hardly any money with unsuitable clothing; and, after some assistance from the British Red Crescent Society (he was once actively connected with Red Crescent work), he daily awaited with anxiety a response to his message to Morocco, asking for money to be sent him. As will be readily imagined, although he put up at an economical hotel, there were soon pressing requests for payment of that and other necessary expenditure. We are awaiting as anxiously as he that there should come some response to the appeal to Morocco for funds. But it is war time; it is difficult to effect payments from the Riff to the outer world.

A VOICE FROM THE RIFF.

The following touching speech was delivered on Monday Dec. 7, before the London "Riff Committee," by Sidi Mousapha el Arussi. Dressed in the beautiful garments of the Riffi of the higher ranks he presented a fine picture. His recently coming out from the country which he speaks of, added to the vivid interest aroused.

Professor Haroun Moustapha Leon presided and referred to his own experiences in Morocco in past times.

Sidi Moustapha said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Before I begin to speak to you about Riff business and actualities, let me beg your pardon for my temerity in speaking to you in your own language, which I admire but unhappily have never perfected. I must tell you also that I am not a speaker. If I do it now it is just because I want to tell you a part of our great misfortune. I do it because Old English people have also, during these last country in every humanitarian matter. English people have also, during these last ten years had their big share of suffering. That makes me sure that they will take a humane interest in the affairs of my poor and very unhappy country.

Another reason that urged me to speak, was this beautful letter sent by a mother to the French Premier, and which was read by him in London before they signed the Locarno Treaty of Peace. "I am so happy" she writes "because peace shall be the common law of the world, and I can now educate my son without being afraid that he shall be sent again to this terrible thing we call war." I am sure that what she has written is not only the dearest desire of all mothers, but I think that it is the dearest hope and wish of all humanity.

We are a part of this great family called Humanity, and our mothers are enduring the sufferings of the damned. Every day it is the turn of many to see their dear sons no more. All day every one of them is asking herself in anguish if he will return. When at the end of the day she sees him returning to her, tired out, clothes dishevelled, face and hands black like a devil from the guns and rifle smoke she is perfectly happy. So the days roll on, till one day she learns from his comrades that he has fallen in the war.

Another son, after a hard day, returns, and it is his turn to feel the grip of fear on his heart. For he sees no mother waiting for him outside of the village. His heart beats fast at the thought of the planes, with their asphyxiating gas, their incendiary bombs, and their explosive shrapnel. Despite his training he begins to run towards his home. There it is, devastated: there is his kind mother dead. He now knows his mind and his heart did not lie, the plane had perfectly accomplished their mission of civilisation.

Ladies and gentlemen,—Nobody in the worked can tell you what we are suffering this only for the crime of our wishing to be free, and to gratify some ambitious big capitalists of both France and Spain, who know that my country is rich in minerals and they want to take them. Under the name of civilisation they are carrying on a big propaganda to the effect that the French and Spanish forces must continue what they call pacification. This I call "extermination," for their personal interests, their insatiable ambition.

Death is very busy among this poor suffering people. The Riff people have always been free. Like yourselves, he rightly considers that their liberty is dearer than life itself. The defenders of the Riff know that possibly they will be exterminated in this war. They take the chance, preferring death to slavery. It cannot be possible that you will not respond to such a cry. It is unthinkable that you don't protest against the decision of the two civilised Governments, France, and Spain, to forbid medicines and doctors arriving in the Riff country. The mission of the Red Crescent and all similar activities is to help suffering; and that it is an undiluted crime to stop their mission. Our women and children are dying because they have not any help when the explosives from planes injure them. When Zeppelins and Gothas were making their unforgettable flights over London, it was terrible to you; but you had the best defensive system and were sure the wounded would be well attended. But over there, oh poor them! No defence is possible; women and children see planes coming but know not what to do. Some, pressing the children to their breasts, run to some big rock, thinking it will be their refuge, but the observer on the plane sees them, and that rock will be their portion and their tomb.

I am sure your generous sentiments and your good hearts are already on our side, but I want you to divulge the truth, by joining yours to our protest. Send to the French public and Government, Spanish people and Government, an appeal to stop this cruel war. At the same time we make our respectful appeal to His Majesty the beloved King George and his Government. They have never ceased to proclaim to the world the principles of a just peace and my poor country desires nothing more than that.

TENNIS IN POONA.

In the Deccan Gymkhana Open Tennis Tournaments of 1925, the following are the results of the matches played on the 27th instant:—

Gentlemen's Single (in the morning).—Jeejeebhoy beat K. N. Mulay, 6—0, 6—2; P. R. Sutar beat P. D. Khare, 6—1, 6—2, K. G. Kurane beat V. K. Patankar, 6—0, 6—0; Shaunak Desai beat E. N. Heblikar, 6—0, 6—0; S. S. Sirur beat V. B. Gokhale, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2; P. Ragaswami beat G. V. Marathe, 6—0, 6—0.

Gentlemen's Doubles:—V. R. Joshi and G. Deodason beat D. J. Saraf and M. N. Paranjpe, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Gentlemen's Singles (in the evening):—A. G. Ranade beat Balasaheb Patwardhan, 6—2, 6—3; N. V. Kale beat N. D. Pillay, 6—3, 6—0; K. N. Doss beat A. S. Nikam, 6—4, 6—0; S. G. Gore beat G. P. Gaikwad, 7—5, 6—1.

Gentlemen's Doubles:—V. B. Gokhale and Apte beat K. M. Chiplunkar and V. J. Nagarkar, 10—8, 6—3; S. G. Gore and Jeejeebhoy beat S. R. Soman and T. Y. Ranade, 6—1, 6—0.

The following are results of Saturday's games in the Poona Open Tennis Championship Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. H. G.:—

Rangaswami beat Khardekar, 6—2, 3—6, 6—0; Pendse beat Joshi M. C., 6—4, 6—2; Doss beat Godbhole, 6—0, 6—1; Bhagawat and Jeejeebhoy beat Caxton and Browne, 6—4, 8—6; Liladhar and Sethana beat Gokhale and Apte, 6—1, 6—1; Bhide and Marathe beat Kurne and Kale, 6—3, 7—5; Ranade and Kulkarni beat Saraf and Dhaveshwar, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2; Vartak Dr. beat Ranade A. G., 6—3, 6—2; Saraf and Lele beat Godbole and Joag, 6—1, 6—1, Modi beat Kale, 6—3, 7—5; Doss beat Gole J. M., 6—4, 6—3; Penkohe beat Karne, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; Karkhanis beat Caxton, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; Parcira and Miss Jora N. D. beat Browne and Partner.

FOOTBALL.

In the Football tournaments V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay secured a victory over the Kirkee Ammunition Factory by 2—1 goals. In the first ½ within 4 minutes V. J. Institute straight secured a goal and in the second half the other side made the match equal. In extra 15 minutes V. J. Institute secured a second goal.

(Continued from Column 5.)

Little King, twos Cultivator and Winston, eights Ruby's Darling, tens the rest.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time.—1min 48 1/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs 444, Places Rs. 11 Rs. 19 and Rs. 11.

THE MAMDOT CUP. Distance Round Course.

Cup value Rs. 250 presented by Nawab of Mamdot and Rs. 1,000 to winner, Rs. 450 to second Rs. 300 to third. High-weight handicap for Arab Ponies.

Col. Anderson's TEKRIT 11-12 Aldridge ... 1

Capt. Cox's CHUNGIZ 7-12 Balfour ... 2

Saran's MILLION 8-9 Bond 3

Also Ran: Coronation 8-8, Mandoob 7-5, Delhi 7-0.

Betting: Six to four on Tekrit, twos against Chungiz, fours Million, Delhi and Grey Cotton tens the rest.

Won by 1 length 1 1/2 lengths, 8 lengths.

Time.—3 min. 25 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9. Places Rs. 2 and Rs. 21.—A. P.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING—6th Day.

SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1926.

Entries closed at 12 noon on Monday, 28th December 1925.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Mr. C N Wadia's Cap-a-Pie.
Major A W Molony's Ballyfare.
Mr. Eve's Aldergrove.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Henri.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Audlem.
Mr. R R S's Rabalto.
Mr. R R S's Wasp.
Mr. Kelso's Harry Tate.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Brasidas.

This race may be declared void.

THE LOWTHER STAKES. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. V Rosenthal's Wooer.
Mr. C N Wadia's Domestic Bond.
Mrs. C N Wadia's Ulster Ally.
Mr. Marquis' Georgina.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arrowy.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Lilavati.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Lady Junior.
Mr. Kelso's New Style.
Mr. E S Godfrey's Shingled.
Messrs. Heuth and M. Najmuddin's Stone Marten.
Messrs. G E D Langley and S Askuran's Revue.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. V Rosenthal's Wooer.
Mrs. C N Wadia's Ulster Ally.
Mr. M H Ahmedbhoy's Very Little.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr. Eve's Footpedal.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arrowy.
Mr. Kelso's Heron.
Messrs. Heath and M Najmuddin's Stone Marten.
Messrs. G E D Langley and S Askuran's Quitch.
Mr. N A Kazi's Lucky Lad.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Charles William.
Mr. G D Shuttleworth's Tycho.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Lomo.
Mr. Eve's Rock Rose.
Mr. L Kedia's Expectant.
Mr. R R S's Mendy.
The Chief of Mhaisal's Gaybrook.
Mr. Heath's Jovial.
Mr. N A Kazi's Ulster Lad.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Abdulla Mana's Safeer.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Sabah.
Mr. Ebrahim Sulleman's Dowlat.
Messrs. M. Nusserwanji and B. Merwanji's Sam's Dream.
Messrs. S Dhunjibhoy and B. Merwanji's Ganim.
Messrs. S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's Red Flag.
Mr. B Merwanji's Delightful.
Messrs M A M Abdulla and M. Nusserwanji's Thank You.
Major A W Molony's Mr. Pickwick.
Major H Whitton's Frontier Force.
Mr. Eve's Hongkong (late Shujah.)
Mr. Eve's Shanghai.
Messrs. M H Talib and Adam's Tigris.
Mr. Ebrahim Gumla's Kafoor (late Andalouse.)
Mr. Ebrahim Gumla's Riyad.
Mr. Ebrahim Gumla's Mount Blanc.
Mr. Elia Abdulnoor's Ramzi.
Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's Benares.
Mr. Khadavi A Rehman's Hawas.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's Nairan.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's Moonif.
Mr. Mahomed Burgash's Bushire.
Mr. A A Ghumlas' Silver Dawn.
Mr. A A Ghumlas' Mubarak II.
Mr. Shakir Haji Ali's Rose Royal.
Mr. Shakir Haji Ali's Mooltan.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Charing Cross.
Mr. H M Mahomed's Kummeruzzaman.
Mr. Ahmed Shalash's Arab Lord.
Mr. Nasiaf bin Jassim's Sanatogen.
Mr. Fatulla Isak's Cicero.
Mr. Sheriff Ahin's Wardulmuluk.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Talib's Battar.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shunker.
Shivaji Prasad and Jai Mangal.
Mr. Baaker Saleh's School.
Mr. Saleh Moos's Minister.
Mr. Mahomed bin Ali's Amalh.
Mr. H Kadum's Variety.
Mr. Ahmed Mahyuf's Comet.
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Generous, Roseville and Harry Johnson.
Mr. A B Taha's Cash, Hoojas, Durbar, Salonic, and Success late Diwan.
Mr. J A Wadia's Shylock.
Mr. Moos M Hoosein's Abdul Karim.
Messrs. Kudder Abbas and Hadi Hussain's Favil.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bonze, Kempton and Hazy Moon.
Mr. Han A. Vilcossim's Lanka.
Mr. Syed Mahomed Bin's Ebrahim Beg and Faleh Khan.
Mr Rashid Fadhoos Isfoog.
Mr. S Mahalla's Mijbas.
Mr. S Mahalla's Tiffah.
Mr. Sadoon Beg Shawi's Saad (late Khalil).
Mr. Sadoon Beg Shawi's Ferdinand.
Mr. Mahomed Jeweser's Mohul Hill.
Mr. Mahomed Ali's Milloo.
Mr. Hussein Abdulla's Gulhahar.
Mr. Abdulla Mehdi's Riyala.
Mr. Mahomed Awad's Dana.
Mr. Bravo's Koowar.
Mr. H N Daver's Cheer Up.
Mr. M Najmuddin's Remembrance and Sabig.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Rasool.
Mr. M H Braich's Nathimi Pasha.
Mr. Nassif bin Jassim's Treban.
Syed Kadum's Minto.
Mr. Mira Kadum's Messenger.
Mr. Goomaid bin Mohsin's Wild Cherry.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Abdulla Mana's Saboo.
Major H Whitton's Masbur.
Mr. Eve's Chieftain.
Mr. Eve's Trade Mark.
Mr. Eve's Mandal.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Cardiff.
Mr. Marks' Squire.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ballard.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Hyder Pasha.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Alder.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Gosub.
Messrs. B Kashibhoy and A D Jairaj's Karikasa.
Mr. R R S's Kadir Hajar.
Mr. R R S's Zulu.
Mr. Heath's Silver Thrush.
Mr. Heath's Mayiah.
Mr. Moosa M Hoosein's Amanra.
Messrs. R H Gahagan and A H Mazendrani's Nasim.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Kitchener.
Mr M C Patel's Shahazda.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Hashash.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Roscoff.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mamnoon.
Mr. N A Kazi's Cossack.
Ar. Omar Sattar's Sinnan.
Messrs. M L Godse and G Kanji's Khatal.

NOTICE.

The Old Year Handicap on Thursday next the 31st instant, having failed to fill, the following race is substituted:

The Blaskney Handicap. Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes III. and IV. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Entry to close at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, 29th December 1925.

LAHORE RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The following were the results of to-days Races.

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

THE LAHORE HURDLES. Distance 1½ miles over 7 flights.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Handicap Hurdle race for horses.

Denehy's MERCURY 10-10 Maj Misa ... 1

Capt. Arnold's FLOSS 10-12 Capt. Creagh 2

Capt. King's THE AIR CUSHION 9-8 carried 9-9 Mr. Mansborough Jones ... 3

Co. Vigor's LINDUM 10-2 carried 10-4; Capt. Frank 4

Also Ran:—Jon Jon 12-0, Cark Question 11-2.

Betting: Twos against Jon Jon, The Air Cushion, five to two, against Mercury eights the rest.

Won by 4 lengths, 3 lengths, 8 lengths.

Time.—2 mins 54 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.

THE CHRISTMAS PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. High Weight Handicap for ponies.

Capt. Teagne and Fairley's LA MIENNE 10-1 Bond ... 1

Major Exham's SPRING MUSIC 8-1 Balfour 2

Lindsay Smith's POPINJAY 7-0 car. 7-1 Purtoosingh ... 3

Maj Rennie's WHITE HEATHER 7-0 Fownes 4

Also Ran:—Virvig 7-5 carried 7-8, Mirage 7-0 Charles J 7-0.

Betting: six to four on Spring Music, fours against, La Mienne, sixes, White Heather, Popinjay, ten the rest.

Won by 1-2 lengths 1/2 length, 1 length.

Time.—1 min. 47 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 14, and Rs. 8.

THE NORTH-WESTERN CUP. Distance 1 mile.

Cup value Rs. 500 presented by Officers of North-western Railway and Rs. 2,500 to winner, Rs. 1,500 to second Rs. 500 to third. Highweight handicap for horses in Class Four.

Capt. Cook's CHARLES ALLIX 10-2 Owner ... 1

Capt. Bernard's, PUSSYFOOT 9-8 Capt. Bernard 2

Capt. Bibby's HILDA A 9-4 Ramchander 3

Seth Kolchand's SAGE 8-0 J Flynn ... 4

Also Ran:—Caterham Valley 8-12, Middleton 8-4, Worcester 7-0 Buff Mail 7-0.

Betting: Evens Middleton, five to four against Pussyfoot, fives Charles Allix, eights Hilda A, tens the rest.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, neck, head.

Time.—1 min. 44 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 7 and Rs. 84.

THE PUNJAB CUP. Distance Round the Course.

A Cup value Rs. 250, and Rs. 2,000 to winner, Rs. 500 to second Rs. 250 to third, presented by Punjab Government. For maiden C. B. Horses 3 years old and upwards bred in the Punjab.

Maj. Vanrenen's LOVING CUP 10-1 Flynn 1

Col. Steel's RADIOGRAPH 10-10 Aldridge 2

Capt. Carpentier's GLENDOR 10-10 Capt. Bernard dead-heated with GULFAM 10-10 Rahmawazkhan 3

Also Ran:—Ruzzle Dazzle 10-10, Royal Oak 10-10, Nur Jahan 10-9, Manhattan 9-8, Cardinal 10-1, Adrak 9-3.

Betting: Five to two against Radiograph, Glendor, Loving Cup, sixes Gulfam I, Royal Oak, ten the rest.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths deadheat.

Time.—3 mins. 12 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 7, (Glendor and Rs. 11 (Gulfam)

THE KASHMIR CUP. Distance 1 mile.

Cup value Rs. 300 presented by General Raja Sir Hari Singh and Rs 1,000 to winner Rs. 400 to second Rs. 300 to third. High weight handicap for C. B. Ponies.

Mrs. Hildyard's LITTLE KING 7-13 Aldridge 1

CULTIVATOR 9-11 Capt. Greagh ... 2

Mr. Jackson's RUBY'S DARLING 8-0 Bond 3

Also Ran:—Milord 10.6, Yankee Love 8-3, Winston 8-3, Fortamaris 7-12, Mirs Lielee 7, Carkite 7-1, Netherferga 7-0 Lanely 7-0, Manafrised 7-7 Arrow 7-7.

Betting: Twos against Milord, fours

(Continued in column 3.)

REVIEW OF RESULTS BY

RACING NUMEROLOGY.

I Kannan or Ravi (W), II Hurchan (W), Arab Prince (P), III Musk Rat (P), Rock Rose (W), IV Quitch (W), V Rackle (x), VI Starboard (W), Brasidas (P), VII—Get a copy at once and work out the Winners yourself. Price Rs. 10 only. Apply to:—THE AUTHOR, Racing Numerology, Post Box No. 967, Bombay.

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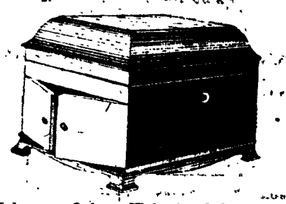

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ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

PROF. RALLA RAM'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

"WE SHOULD SET OUR FACE AGAINST COMMUNALISM."

The twelfth session of the All-India Christian Conference was held yesterday in Bishop's College, Calcutta, under the presidentship of Prof. K. L. Ralla Ram of Lahore. In the course of his address Prof. Ralla Ram, after expressing sorrow at the deaths, during the past year, of Mr. C. R. Das, Sir S. N. Bannerjea, Principal S. K. Rudra and Queen Alexandra, went on to refer to the main object of the Conference which was "to help forward the building up of that solidarity which the Indian Christian community lacks and to knot together into genuine unity the heterogeneous material out of which our community has been composed, and discuss and consider such problems which confront us to-day, with a view to arrive at a satisfactory solution in regard to them, and to give our considered opinion on other issues which beset the country as a whole and to contribute our mite, in our own humble way, to the efforts towards the realisation of India's hopes and aspirations." According to the last census the Indian Christians in India numbered four millions and a half, the vast majority of whom lived in villages. The primary need of these, said Prof. Ralla Ram, is education. He continued:—

There are a little over about three lakhs of school-going children for whom there is no adequate provision for teaching even the 3 R's. In many places, the ordinary schools controlled by the local bodies would not admit them and in schools where they find admission they are treated in a manner which damps their spirit. This Question of Education should receive our most serious attention. Next to education, their economic condition needs to be improved. A vast majority of these people live on the cultivation of land. They are able-bodied, but a very small number, an almost negligible number, own lands of their own except in a few colonies which were given to the various Missionary Societies in several places and even, in most of these they have not got the proprietary rights. Their salvation greatly lies in their improvement in this direction. We should seriously consider the possibility of acquiring land on a co-operative basis through well-organised banks of our own which will help to build up our community. Something in this direction has already been attempted by the Punjab Indian Christian Conference with considerable success. They have managed to secure about 2,000 acres of land in Montgomery, a flourishing agricultural colony in the Punjab, through the tender system at a reasonable price and with facilities offered by Government, have distributed these to the comparatively well-to-do agriculturists in the Province, and have put, in two small colonies, one or two good capitalists and men of character, as their leaders, who also come from the same class and have risen by dint of hard and honest work. Further efforts to secure lands are being continued by this body, with hopes of success. It is by self-help and by shouldering responsibility that our community will rise.

This leads to my next subject, i.e., the change for the better in the relationship between the Foreign Missionary Societies and the Indian Christian community. One cannot help offering his felicitations to some of the Missions who have shown a great liberality in changing their constitution and giving Indian Christians a proper share in all their deliberations and throwing real responsibility on them.

AN INDIAN CHURCH.

Another matter that needs constant attention and closest co-operation between the Missionary bodies and ourselves is the evolving in India of one Indian Church and minimising the present denominational divisions which are very detrimental to our growth and progress. There are over 160 denominations working in India with their traditions and differences. The situation thus created is most serious and is bound to retard our progress in more than one way. It is a happy augury of the times that the Foreign Missionaries and Missions have begun also to realize the baneful effects of these differences which practically only amount to difference in forms of worship. Efforts have been set on foot to bring about unity, and the Presbyterian Church has already set a good example in this direction. We earnestly hope that other Churches will follow suit. After all, the people of this land should decide for themselves as to which form of worship would best suit their condition here. We have expectations, in this connection, from the National Missionary Society of India which was started two decades ago, and has done excellent work in many spheres, but, in order to make it truly national, it should evolve a Church which should be all-embracing, self-supporting and self-propagating and bring about hitherto divided people into one plane of thinking and worshipping God who wants the devotion in spirit and in truth and not mere ritualism which these denominations seem very often to over-emphasize.

There are other problems and very intricate ones too, concerning our people. It is no secret that, under the present changes inaugurated lately, our position has become far more difficult than before. What are our young men going to do? We are face to face, at this juncture, with the question of the employment, the question of the education of girls, the problems of marriages and many other kindred matters Some of these things, no doubt, will engage our attention during the coming two days.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

As I said in the beginning, though we are here chiefly to represent the views, aspirations, and obligations of the Indian Christian community and ponder over matters concerning their welfare and well-being by concerted, organized action and develop their economic, social and industrial resources and consolidate our relations with one another, yet we cannot overlook the broader issues with which our motherland is now confronted. We are Indians. India is our motherland; its blood runs in our veins and its history and traditions are the springs from which we draw our inspiration. Our countrymen are engaged to-day in the great struggle for attaining Swaraj for their motherland, and the whole of the country is pulsating with a new vision and awakening. Our destinies and future hopes are closely interwoven with theirs. It is as much our land as it is theirs. We have to live with them, and our connections with them are of a permanent character. Therefore it is highly desirable that we should identify ourselves with all healthy and constitutional movements started and encouraged by our fellow-countrymen. We stand accused to-day of being denationalized and being westernized not only in our ways and manners of life and dress, but in all our modes of thinking and general mentality. We have shown great antipathy in the matter of cultivating our own arts and important branches of oriental science and mastering the vernaculars of our country. We bring up our children in an atmosphere which is mostly foreign and unnatural so much so that when they grow up their sympathies are entirely alienated from what is best in the culture and knowledge of our country. We lack a decisive, uniform and fixed policy in matters civic. We have no political creed of our own. We should try to bring about a change. It is true that there are a number of things in the west which are worth imitating, but our own motherland has to teach us many virtues which are by no means to be despised. The Indian Christian, in my opinion, should combine in him the qualities and virtues of the west and the east and not, as in some case happens, lose the virtues of the east and get the vices of the west.

The first question which we must answer without hesitation is: "What should be our attitude and policy towards the present civic struggle?" There may be three positions which we can occupy in the India of to-day:—

(a) Be die-hard loyalists and stand wholly and solely for the Government;

(b) occupy a position of indifference and neutrality;

(c) join a party or a section.

(a) We cannot be more loyalists. We are always ready to give credit to the Government where credit is due. We are ever ready to support it in the maintenance of law and order and to sympathise with its difficulties and value the good it has done to and in our country. (b) Nor can we ever afford to keep up a position of neutrality, which is likely to be misunderstood by both. (c) As to the third course, there may be some of our number who may join one or other of our political parties. Majority of us will probably find that we cannot wholly see eye to eye with any single party; and I for one, cannot commend such a course to you. Our civic creed should be based on Righteousness alone. We must be at one with those who are for progressive and constitutional development and advancement within the British Empire, but we must join also with those who are trying to reform the present system and redress the wrongs and purge the administration of some of the evils which have become inherent in it. It is an accepted principle that, in these days of freedom, there should be government of the people, for the people and by the people. This was laid down six decades back, by that great personality Abraham Lincoln who might be considered a truly representative prophet and standard-bearer of democracy that the modern world has ever produced. This is the Magna Charta of true democracy. The first two parts embody no doubt, a noble sentiment and place a very high ideal before men who want to occupy a self-respecting position in the community of nations. The most difficult part is to be found in the third, that is government by the people because that requires training on the right lines, self-discipline, education, rising above communalism, narrowness, human prejudices and other limitations. Any nation which prepares itself whole-heartedly and disinterestedly to take those responsibilities on itself has always achieved that end. God alone is the true Maker of nations and He will not keep any country or nation down for an indefinite period of time if the people of that nation, taken as a whole, are fit morally intellectually and socially to govern themselves. Therefore, all our future hopes and aspirations lie in action—organised action—and not in mere speeches and pious resolutions. We Indian Christians, are specially fitted to carry on this work since we have got the opportunity of imbibing in us the good and strong points of both the east and the west. Wherever our people have joined any movement, they have commanded respect and attention on account of their disinterested, impartial and sincere views and vision of things.

6. We should take a more active part than we have hitherto done in all social matters in cleansing the community of social evils. We should stand for temperance and prohibition in India. It will strengthen and help those who have taken the lead in such matters. Mahatma Gandhi alone has accomplished more in this direction by his moral force and saintliness of character than all the efforts made by the different societies for half a century. We should be with him entirely in all his noble efforts to better the condition of the people. Similar should be our attitude towards our other leaders of this country. We should be proud of them and should make them feel that we appreciate their self-sacrifice, their convictions, their courage, even though, at times we may differ, and differ very widely, from some of heir views.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Legislative Assembly, in Simla on the 2nd of September last, passed a Resolution for the Prohibition Movement in India with a very preponderating majority; and we congratulate the mover, Haji Wajih-ud-din of Meerut, on the splendid victory he has gained. Next month, the energetic Secretary of the All-India Temperence Society, Mr. Herbert Anderson, in calling a big convention to discuss as to how to give effect to this resolution and take steps as well to expell the Demon of Drink from this country and make India entirely dry. I hope the members of this Conference will give their whole-hearted support to the Movement and do, whatever lies in their power to advocate and advance its cause.

BANE OF COMMUNALISM.

We should set our face against communalism which seems to be rampant in some provinces. It is a canker which is undoubtedly eating into the very vitals of our national life and progress and is diametrically opposed to all true principles democracy, which are to form our basic principles of Government. An analysis of the cult of communalism indicates that it is nothing but an acknowledgment of one's own inferiority. Under its guise, individuals, here and there, might gain or secure something for themselves, but the spirit which it engenders and fosters is largely prejudicial to the best interests of the country. As Christians, it behoves us to stand for the highest ideals of life and character; and being in a minority, if we have to forego some of the advantages which might accrue to some of us, let us forego them for the sake of the common good. Let us set a good example to others, and, I am sure, the good sense of those, who are its advocates, will enable them to see their folly, and higher considerations and nobler thoughts will permeate them and consequently they will give them up.

REFORMS.

The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms have been in operation for the last five years—a long enough period of time, certainly, for a full understanding of its character and full test of its value. Opinions differ as regards their efficacy and usefulness, and, in certain quarters, a good deal of agitation has been carried on asking the Government to overhaul the whole system and make it more acceptable to the people. The nomination of a Royal Commission will be received with great satisfaction, and I am sure that the Government will appoint and associate with it Indians of standing and ability and those who have enjoyed the confidence of the people in order to make the work of the Commission really effective. We the Indian Christians, perhaps, have a sore grievance so far as our own representation is concerned. The Legislative Assembly has only one seat for us, who are now above five millions, while in some of the Provincial Councils our representation is, by no means, adequate. Whilst it is true that any Christian has a right to stand from any Non-Muslim constituency, but the conditions prevailing in the country are such as make it next to impossible for him to be returned by the constituency unless he wholly and solely joins any party which perhaps most of us, on conscientious grounds, will hesitate to do. All these places we get only by nomination. We also must admit that in many places the Government has nominated people who would be acceptable to the community. This very fact that people get seats by nominations makes the position really embarrasing. We would like to see our representation getting full freedom of thought and action. We will urge on the Government to give us seats by election only in those constituencies where the number of Indian Christians will justify the election of a representative. It can be made possible if the voters in those constituencies, belonging to other communities, might get votes, i.e., votes for one of their own men, and also votes for one Christian; and the Indian Christian who gets the highest number of votes in those constituencies might be returned, so that he would feel that he not only represents his own community but all communities. The number of such constituencies will not be very large; hence there will be no difficulty for the Government to accede to our request. This will also reveal to the Government and the people, in the long run, that these Councils stand for the whole province and for all people collectively. And thus the interests of all people will be safeguarded and the members will have a nobler and wider vision of life and their civil responsibilities and obligations. This is the only possible solution of bringing about a true unity of hearts amongst our people. Let us, Indian Christians, make a start and, I am sure, it will be followed by others when they have seen for themselves that, in order to promote the national growth of this country, and foster the ideas of universal brotherhood, this is the only possible way, and I am sure the lead given by the Indian Christians will be greatly appreciated.

ASIATIC BILL.

Towards the close of my address, I cannot refrain from alluding to one more subject. The whole of India is perturbed and is, with one voice, protesting against the introduction of the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration Bill popularly known as the Asiatic Bill which is now before the Union Parliament of South Africa. It is not for me to go into the provisions of the Bill as most of us have already read it, but we have no doubt in saying that it is the most un-Christian enactment which has ever disgraced the annals of a parliament. Any policy of racial segregation especially after this great world-wide War when people of the world are imbibing the ideals of peace, good-will and universal brotherhood amongst fellowmen, is most retrogressive and detrimental to the progress of human beings. It is bound to create conditions that will make for the herding of human beings with undesirable consequences of greater impoverishment, insanitation, ill-health and over-population. I hope the Government of India and the Viceroy, who has given proofs of his sympathy, fair-mindedness and principals of equity and justice, will intervene very strongly in this matter and help the people of this country in their time of trial and trouble and thus win the gratitude of the teeming millions of this country from one end to the other.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Lastly let me say that these two days of mutual consultation will be helpful to us in arriving at right conclusions and findings in all matters which require our well-considered and thought-out opinions, and I earnestly hope that the Spirit of our Master will guide us in all our deliberations. "There are moments, hours and days in our lives which seem weighed with the history of ages; when all the past, present and future merge into one Omnipresent now—the moments, hours and days which if, we are able to live through them with courage, may decide the very eternity and after-glory—but, which, if we fail to comprehend their meaning, pass, taking with them the last opportunity of all good that shall ever be granted to us and those related to us in this life."

SIR B. N. MITRA ON INDIAN LABOUR CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in reply to a speech of welcome at an afternoon party in Calcutta said that he was a labourer himself and that labour conditions in India were not really gloomy as they were painted to be. I was surprised and to a certain extent shocked when I read this statement in the Press, for it was a somewhat uncommon thing to see so gross a falsehood come from so high a source. Sir B. N. Mitra may have his reasons to support the statement, but it is worthwhile to see how far it is in agreement with actual facts.

But before I deal with the facts about Indian labour conditions I would like to say a word on what Sir B. N. Mitra calls himself—a labourer. Modern economic literature has made the word (labourer' so elastic that it is now often used to designate any person engaged in work—physical or mental. In this sense every living man is a labourer. But that is mere cant and has no bearing at all to the commonly understood meaning of the word. We call a man labourer who for low and almost insufficient wages toils and drudges for those who employ him his work requiring great physical strain and hardships. When we speak of labourers we do not mean kings, ministers, viceroys, governors and knights. We mean the millions of men and women who for a bare living, just for the satisfaction of the primary human needs, are compelled to sell their labour to others at the cost of their freedom, self-respect and all possibility of a cultured and civilised life; who toil and drudge in the heat and cold and dust and dirt; who are bullied and ordered about like beasts of burden; who rot in the dingy, dark hells called mines; who are ill-clothed, ill-fed and ill-sheltered; who as a class are disinherited, disfranchised, voiceless, without rights: it is those men and women who make the roads, who break the stones, who dig the mines, spin and weave the cotton and risk their lives in a thousand ways for the sake of mankind; it is those men and women, those poor devils you will find in thousands in the cotton slums of Bombay, in the jute slums of Bengal and the coal-hells of Central India; it is these men and women, not Sir B. N. Mitra and his colleagues, that are the labourers.

It has become a fashion now-a-days for men and women, goaded in superfluous wealth and luxury, who have never known what want and poverty means and who have never understood what real labour means, to style themselves as labourers. There is no greater lie, no greater hypocrisy than this. Either it is cheap sentimental liberalism, or unmitigated bosh.

We would be thankful to know what Sir B. N. Mitra means by Indian labour. Does he mean a collective idea of 'labourers' like himself? In that case we won't quarrel with him for his remark would not apply to the real working classes. If he thinks that the condition of 'labourers' like himself is not so gloomy as is generally painted, we heartily agree with him. A monthly income of a thousand rupees or so is not after all so gloomy, and we admit there is nothing gloomy about a 'labourer' like Sir B. N. Mitra. But we do think it really gloomy for a man, a real labourer—not labourers like Sir B. N. Mitra—to live on a pittance of six or seven rupees a month. Sir B. N. Mitra's home is lighted with the splendour of wealth and power, not so the hellish homes of the real labourers.

We shall now turn to Sir B. N. Mitra's statement about the condition of labour. He said it is not so gloomy as it is painted to be.

I have a document before me in which I read that 60,375 women were employed below ground in Indian mines during the year 1924.

The wages of a major portion of these women even in the best mines, come so low as Rs. 1/4, Rs. 1/8 for a 48/56 hours week. Can Sir B. N. Mitra point out to us any civilised country in the world where such a large number of women are employed below ground in mines on such ludicrously small wages? In the same document I find that 6381 children below 12 years of age were employed in mines and this in spite of the Indian Mines Act of 1923 which prohibits such employment. During the year 1924 there were 514 fatal accidents and 834 serious accidents in Indian mines. What is the amount of compensation paid in these cases? What arrangements exist in the mining areas for the education and training of the workmen's children? I again ask Sir B. N. Mitra to give us the instance of a civilised country in the world where labourers employed in mines have a gloomier condition than in India. These are all facts, facts of which Sir B. N. Mitra ought to be aware, and yet he says conditions of labour in India are not really so gloomy as they are painted to be.

I had the opportunity of seeing some of the Bombay slums. I found there three, four and five persons, sometimes men and women mixed, living in a single room originally meant for a single man or a man with his wife. I found horrible overcrowding, squalor, disease, immorality, intemperance among the workers. There was no touch of civilisation in them and physical deterioration was marked. The suffering among women workers is great. There is no legal obligation on the part of employers to grant Maternity Benefits during periods of confinement. Scant care is given to the welfare of children, so much so in a quite recent year 666 children died in Bombay out of a total number of 1000 births. The largest number of deaths take place in the slums. Is there any country in the world with such a horrible record of child mortality? Yet the Hon. Sir B. N Mitra says that labour conditions in India are not so gloomy as they are painted to be.

I understand Sir B. N. Mitra has been visiting the Assam tea gardens. Has he really seen the condition of the labourers there? the condition, not of labourers like himself, but of the men, women and children who are toiling in the tea gardens? Has he seen the horrible homes of the labourers, the sham medical reliefs, and the general helplessness of the labourers against capitalist greed and arrogance? Has he seen the ghost of indenture hovering over the garden areas and crushing down the labourers? Well, but Sir B. N. Mitra is a 'labourer' and he knows better about the conditions of labour in India.

Sir B. N. Mitra is one of those few Indians who are in a position to help their countrymen. But it has been the fate of the hapless working classes in India not to be in the good books of such men. Sir B. N. Mitra is capable of doing much good to the working classes, but it is natural that doing good to his countrymen may sometimes be inconvenient to him.

We do not blame him for that. It is quite in keep with our traditions. But we request Sir B. N. Mitra, if he cannot do us any good, at least to refrain himself from making such misleading statements, which far from doing good to the labourers would actually worsen their conditions.—Yours, etc.

KRISHNA.
(A Labourer.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, December 31.

Banks closed: New Year's Eve.
Bombay Winter Meeting, Fifth Day.

FRIDAY, January 1, 1926.

Banks closed: New Year's Day

SATURDAY, January 2, 1926.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Winter Meeting, Sixth Day.

Excelsior Theatre: 9-30 p.m. Frederic Culpitt The Whimsical Wizard.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from the Anath Vidyarthi Griha (Poor Students' Home), Poona, a calendar and a Maharashtra Diary. We are informed that the profits from the sale of both will be utilised in aid of the poor students of the Home. The calendar is priced at Ans. 4 and the Diary at Ans. 8 for small size and Ans. 12 for large size. We have also received from Messrs. Tilak Brothers a Gita Rahasya calendar, in which besides coloured illustrations, there are some sayings of Lok. Tilak.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

CHEAP-RATE X'MAS MESSAGES.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announces that over 25,000 cheap rate Christmas greetings messages were dealt with on the Company's system during last week, bringing the most isolated parts of the Empire into close touch with the Homeland.—A. P.

LIQUOR SHOP LICENSE REFUSED.

On behalf of the Purity Mission Society which is an organisation mainly agitating the stoppage of liquor drinking among the masses Mr. S. H. Jhabvala represented to the Government authorities the desirability of refusing the granting of license to the Foreign Liquor "off"-shop No. 6 at Lady Hardinge Road. Government after careful consideration have now intimated to Mr. Jhabvala that the request of the applicant for opening the said liquor shop at Lady Hardinge Road, has been refused. This is the fourth liquor shop closed at the request of the Purity Mission Society.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz will hold a public class in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

TO-DAY'S CONCERT PROGRAMME.

A Concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7-0 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V. Wave-length 387 Metres.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja", with mails from London of 24th instant, left Marseilles at 10 a.m. on the 26th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of 17th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on the 27th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 1st January 1926.

GHATKOPAR SARVAJANIK JIVDAYA KHATA

The following is the list of donations received during the month ending 15th December, 1925:—Sheth Devji Ratanshi, Rs. 501; Sheth Jamnadas Meghji, Rs. 501; Sheth Hiralal Atmaram, Rs. 500; Sheth Gordhandas Thakarshi, Rs. 353; Sheth Girdharlal Ugarchand, Rs. 151; Sheth Fulchand Govindji, Rs. 203; Mamibai, daughter of Sheth Kheraj Dungarshi, Rs. 102; Sthanakvasi Jain Samgh, Rs. 101, Sheth Velji Khetshi, Rs. 51; Sheth Maneklal Jethalal, Rs. 51; Sheth Fulchand Karsindas, Rs. 51; Sheth Mishrilal Gheverchand, Rs. 51; Miscellaneous sums below Rs. 51, Rs. 358-8 Total Rs. 2,974-8. During the month the Khata saved 115 head of cattle from going to Bombay slaughter houses, and is maintaining 563 animals at its different branches.

MUSLIMS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8.30 p.m. (B.T.) at Mogul's' Masjid, opposite Babula Talao, when Maulana Mukhtar Ahmed Saheb Siddiqi, Syed Habib Shah, Editor of "Siyasat", and Munshi Fazlullah the members of the All-India Hedjaz Deputation (organized by Jamait Khundamal Malmain) will explain the objects of the Deputation. The Deputation is sailing for Hedjas by S. S. "Jehangir" from the Princess Dock to-morrow (Wednesday) early morning.

FRACAS BETWEEN MILL-OPERATIVES

SIX PERSONS ARRESTED.

On Sunday at about 8 p.m. a fracas took place between some mill operatives at De Lisle Road which resulted in the arrest of six persons. It appeared Bala, a jobber of Standard Mill and Luxmon, a jobber of Kilachand Mill were at variance for some time past and during the last mill strike complaints and counter complaints were lodged by the parties against each other. On Sunday night one Appa who belonged to Luxmon's party came with about 25 men in five victorias and enquired for Bala and on getting reply that Bala was not at home created a disturbance and assaulted some persons suspected to belong to Bala's party. The police being informed arrived on the scene and arrested six persons.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Gopal Gonu residing at Vadala has reported to the police theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 1,440 on Sunday. The police on enquiries arrested Genubai, the complainant's aunt and Shanker Tukaram and recovered property worth about Rs. 700.

Memon Musa Sadique a dealer in oil residing at Falkland Road, slept in his verandah after closing his shop on Saturday night. On the following morning when he awoke, he found the door of his room broken open, his trunk ransacked and currency notes and jewellery valued at Rs. 1,721 missing.

Captain L S Harmond, R. A. mess reports to the police theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 300 from his bungalow at Colaba on Xmas night.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

Dharamsy Premji (19) a student residing with his brother at Sankli Street went on Thursday at 6 p.m. for a walk at Chowpaty sands. Half an hour later he was trying to cross the railway lines at Marine Lines station when he was knocked down by a train passing on the line. His legs were badly injured and he was removed to the G. T. Hospital in an unconscious state where he died on Sunday night, death being due to pneumonia following injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA TEA DANCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Tea Dance, organised by a special committee of the Catholic Gymkhana, was a tip-top success and was well attended. The Hall was gaily decorated and the veranda was studded with teapoys charged with cakes, tea and other dainty delicacies of this joyful season. Ladies and gents wearing bon-bon caps presented a very charming scene keeping in tune with their costly kaleidoscopic dresses. After the tea, the party adjourned to the Pavilion Hall, where a selected programme of latest music was gone through under the M. C.-ship of Mr. Joseph Gomes. Credit must be given to Mrs. Vas of Andheri and Mrs. Rebeiro for their valuable assistance spontaneously offered to make the show a success.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 52nd week of the current year, i.e., the week ended the 26th instant, the total mortality 542 was 17 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 22.37. These figures compare favourably with those for the 52nd week of 1924 when the mortality was 629 and death-rate 26.38 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 761 and death-rate 34.02.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 185 as against 2 and 183 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 120 were among infants under one year of age; 11 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 4 deaths. The number of libe births registered during the week was 433 as against 456 for the 52nd week of 1924 and 425 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

VISITORS AT ALIGARH.

Among those who have already come in connection with the Aligarh jubilee celebrations are Sir Habib Ullah, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Syed Fakhruddin and Prof. Rushbrook Williams. Maharaja of Alwar is arriving to-morrow. A splendid reception was accorded to-day to the Afghan Delegation headed by Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, assistant minister of education, Afghanistan. He was received at the pandal gate by Nawab Nasir Hussain Khiyal on behalf of the Members of the Court and Dr. Zia Uddin Ahmed on behalf of the University. The volunteers presented arms at the gate and their arrival in the pandal was announced when all stood up and cheered. The president of the Educational Conference introduced the head of the delegation to the audience.

The Muslim University authorities wish to inform the public that the University Pandals has been lent to the Tanzeem Conference at the request of Dr. Kitchlew. The University has as is well-known always confined itself to purely educational matters and is not officially concerned with any political movements.—A. P.

HOUSING OF MILL-WORKERS.

A REPLY TO MR. MODY.

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—In an interview with a representative of your local contemporary Mr. H. P. Mody one of the members of the Mill Agents' Association (I deliberately say 'Agents' and not 'Owners' for the real owners of mills are the shareholders) has attempted to attack Mr. Tom Johnstone's horrifying pictures of the slums of Bombay. I hold no brief for Mr. Tom Johnstone; due to my illness during a great part of his stay in Bombay I could not even much meet him but I can refute Mr. Mody's mis-statements made behind his back by putting before the public what I have actually experienced myself.

Really speaking, offering housing accomodation to the poor workers in individual factories especially textile has not been accepted by the employers as a part of their material duties nor as a part of their programme when handsome commissions are swallowed by them and dividends paid to the shareholders. The question of the worker and his amenities is one of the last questions the Agents ever pause to think upon. As a principle housing is never adopted as a main feature of their consideration by the employers. If a charitable Wadia here or a philanthropic Fazulbhoy there built a cement chawl or any such construction it was sheerly because he for once thought mercifully of the producer of the goods.

My rendezvous is the poor man's quarters and I have been there at different times during the day and I have found that these cement constructions are not the thing that any sane man paying Rs. 8 per tenement could easily take to. There is absolutely no passage for the smoke to get out; there is but one window to each tenement so that if it is closed the wooden slap shuts out both light and air to all the inmates throughout the whole Black Hole; there are no bars to any window so that thefts are of frequent occurrence and the more quiet element have eternally to suffer from these raids. There are huge blank walls everywhere with no conveniences carved therein for placing various things or even hanging them. A very small part of the room is provided both as bath-room, ladies' room, sitting room, sleeping room and any and every sort of room you can dub it. There are no lights provided. I do not mean flourishes of electric currents everywhere but at least two or three per one row of 50 rooms) is a human necessity. The gangway is so narrow that at a time two persons can never pass each other except by touching each others' shoulders. In summer the worker has to sleep out. In winter he must suffocate himself in smoke for that one blessed window has to be closed.

As for water, sir, there is but one pipe in a central bath-room, where all the 40 or 50 inmates along with their women and children do washing—they do and they do not do it, for imagine the hardship of it all—how can they do it?

The privies of these chawls are a shame to any employer. The less said the better All these amenities for Rs. 8 which is directly deducted from the employees' wages.

Mr. Mody speaks of the unhealthy ways of these workers. But let me assure him that these poor people have no means to use Pearse and Rimmel and all that soart of greasy rubbish Mr. Mody and the people of his like are using and yet by habit they are clean. These poor men are their own washermen, their own sweepers and scavengers and as they have not the means to look descent they appear unhealthy in their habits to rich folks. But their bones are neat and their bodies clean. Give them the means and they can fulfil all our honest ambitions. But the employers as a class do not and expect big things of the poor workers! Do the public know on the other hand that no employer permits his men to stay in the chawls for which they have been paying rents regularly when they are on a lawful striker? Such housing provision is no provision of love but forging the fetters of slaver.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

Another new English weekly, "The Look On" under the editorship of Mr. Upson, who is already editing the "Muslim Outlook" has been added to the list of weeklies which are published at Lahore. The feature of this paper will be its political cartoons. Its politics, as its editor states, will be independent. It will be conducted by Muslims and will do its best to interest readers generally but Muslims in particular.—A. P.

Calcutta, Dec. 28.—The Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling sij and five thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenth pence.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. P. JOSEPH'S ADDRESS TO "F" WARD VOTERS.

A large and representative meeting of "F" Ward voters to the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Sunday at 8 a.m. in the premises of the Jananukula Sangha, Gaswalla building, Parel. Addressing the gathering, Mr. Pothan Joseph, Joint Editor "The Bimbay Chronicle" and Nationalist candidate, emphasised that he was entitled to support on three important grounds that he was a Nationalist and had been nominated as a candidate by the Municipal Nationalist party; that he had not only lived in Bombay for a considerable period but had had, by virtue his profession, exceptional opportunities of studying her municipal problems; and that he was eminently qualified, intellectually and temperamentally, to tackle the many problems of administration and finance arising out of a huge system like the Bombay Corporation. He recognised that there was in all parts of the "F" Ward, a general atmosphere of good intentions and generous support to his candidature. He was gratified to note that he had many friends who volunteered to work for his success.

A great deal of propaganda was, however, necessary as the contest was likely to be very keen. There were as many as sixteen candidates for six seats. At least four, out of the sixteen candidates, were sure of success. Thus there were twelve candidates for two seats. Out of these twelve, three were Nationalists, the non-Nationalist candidates, though thrice as many as the Nationalists, were at all formidable rivals to the Nationalist Trio. It was incumbent on every voter to return Nationalist candidates to the corporation. It was also incumbent on him to see that the candidate, besides being a Nationalist, possessed the necessary intellectual capacity for performing the onerous work of a member of the Municipal Corporation. The voter should also give all the six votes to one person. If the votes were divided, there was less chance of success for any candidate. He (Mr. Pothan) was confident that he would get adequate support. It had been rumoured that he was going to withdraw his candidature; he did not contemplate it at all. On the other hand, he felt that he had been well-advised to stand for election. During the turmoil of elections, it was natural that some interested parties should set afloat unfounded rumours; there was no tendency to restore to methods coercive persuation—methods not in consonance with considerations of law or of morality. A certain candidate, it would appear, had obtained written promises from voters—a policy which was neither fair nor prudent, promises to give votes for a particular candidate had none of the sanctity of moral commitments, as some over-zealous people imagined. In conclusion, Mr. Joseph said that he anticipated that South Indians of all castes and creeds would stand by him, and strengthen the general poll.

Mr. K. A. Chidambaram, said that the number of South Indians in Bombay was increasing and it was time that the community thought seriously of claiming its due share in the civic life of Bombay. South Indians had many needs the chief of which being education of the children. A South Indian in the corporation was, therefore, necessary to see the needs are met. It was the religious duty of every South Indian to give all his six votes for Mr. Pothan Joseph than whom there was not a better equipped candidate for election.

Mr. S. Airavatham, then, addressed the meeting: Mr. Pothan Joseph deserved the support of all who valued culture in public life. Municipal Corporations and Legislative Councils should not be museums of ignorance, incompetence and imbicility. As far as possible, they should consist of men who were well-informed, men who could understand and appreciate things, men who could think and decide for themselves. What earthly use was there of sending to the corporation men singularly ill-informed and constitutionally incapable of even following the proceedings of the corporation? It was quite possible that illiterate men were useful in public life, but not for purposes of discussion of intricate problems of that baffle the understanding of even big the ablest. Mr. Pothan Joseph's study of public questions was thorough, intensive and extensive; he was remarkably free from prejudices. While discussing, and expressing opinions on public questions and in analysing and assessing the merits and demits of publicists as publicists, Mr. Pothan Joseph was capable of dismissing from his mind all personal considerations. Every South Indian should be proud of contributing to the Bombay Municipal Corporation a man of his high worth and sterling independence.

A committee of influential persons, representative of all factors, was then formed to organise and conduct the election campaign in favour of Mr. Pothan Joseph.

MR. P. G. SAHASRABUDHE'S MANIFESTO

Mr. Pandurang G. Sahasrabudhe in the course of his Municipal Election manifesto to the voters of G Ward says:—

My public work for the last 8-10 years in the Congress and other bodies and its effect on the development of Dadar and G. Ward, is manifest. My work in the Corporation can be measured from the number of notices of motion I gave in the Corporation on various subjects, and from the removal of hundreds of individual grievances through the departments.

My notices covered various subjects such as improvement of Private Lanes and Streets in Dadar, Lighting, Drainage, Water Supply, Milk Supply, Prevention of Cow-Slaughter, Protection of Hindu Temples, Addresses to in-coming and out-going Governors, Railway Passengers' Grievances, Municipal Accounts and Finance, changes in the Act, and several other subjects.

Enclosure to Lok. Tilak's Cremation ground at Chaupati, sanction of a free dispensary at Dharavi, provision of Rs. 15,000 for Gymnasiums in the city, free use of Municipal ground for Ganapati festivals, and many others are a few instances that have materialised. No new liquor shop was transferred or opened in G ward during the period of my membership on the Excise Advisory Committee, inspite of attempts of the shop-owners.

TRAGIC MOTOR ACCIDENT.

EUROPEAN GIRL KILLED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

A serious motor accident, unparalleled in the annals of the Imperial City, occurred on Saturday night when a European girl was killed and several of her friends wounded. It appears that there was a big dinner party at the residence of Col. Pench, formerly of the Skinners Horse and now holding a big estate on Harsar District. The dinner ended at mid-night. At about 1.30 the party consisting of Col. Pench, Mrs. Pench, Miss Simon, Messrs. Baig, Hallpike and Mander went out for a joy ride in a motor car. The car was driven by Mr. Mander with whom was sitting Miss Puch while others occupied the back seats. On reaching Azadapur level crossing instead of turning to the right the car turned to the left, passed over railway lines went into a ditch and collided with a heap of stones with the tragic result already stated Subsequently, it is alleged a scrutiny of the car revealed the speedmeter marking 33 miles per hour.

B. B. & C. I. ANNUAL.

The Xmas Number of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Magazine is more attractively got up than usual. There are, besides a beautiful coloured frontis-piece and two other coloured plates, several ordinary illustrations. Among the literary contents, the lengthy article on "The Making of Greater Bombay" is full of information regarding the electrification of the suburban line and other schemes in execution or contemplation at present. There are other stories humorous articles, etc., in the journal which are all interesting. The journal offers Rs. 150 to its readers for the solution of a zig-saw puzzle.

NON-BRAHMIN SOCIAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 28.

After passing several resolutions the All-India Non-Brahmins' Social Conference was dissolved at about 5/30 p.m. and H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, president left for Bombay. The conference among others unanimously adopted the resolutions calling the caste system as absolutely derogatory and urging the fusion of all sub-castes among non-Brahmins, taking steps to elevate the Non-Brahmin widows' condition and formulating steps for their remarriage and promoting Hindu Muslim unity, urging total prohibition of intoxicant drugs and liquors, supporting Mr. S. K. Bole's bill introduced in Bombay Legislative Council invalidating remuneration to heriditary priests, requesting all local Governments to take steps for passing social legislation to secure equality for non-Brahmins, removal of untouchability and lastly appointing Messrs. Bagde, Amritkar, Poka Apparao Naidu as secretaries of the Conference. Two Madrassee ladies supported resolutions regarding remarriage of widows and education of non-Brahmin girls and their English speeches were interpreted. One Moslem gentleman from Poona while supporting the resolution re Hindu-Muslim unity opined that but for mischievous attempts of Brahmins Hindu Muslim unity would have been a reality and much blood-shed and riots would have been avoided.

ADMIRAL MACLEAN DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Admiral J. C. B. Maclean, who was responsible for the Naval Transport Service during war-time, is dead.—Reuter.

[Admiral John Cassilis Birkmyre was born in 1849, and entered the Royal Navy in 1872 and retired in 1907. He was present at the bombardment of Alexandria and in the Egyptian campaign (1882).]

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Fre Road, Fort).

JANUARY.

28th December, 1925.

Previous Closing Rate	19.02
To-day's Opening Rate	19.30
Difference	+28
To-day's Closing Rate	19.85
Difference	+83

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

28th December, 1925.

Previous Closing Rate	9.70
To-day's Opening Rate	9.80
Difference	+10
To-day's Closing Rate	9.98
Difference	+28
Sewri Closing Rate	369-8-0
Khandi Closing Rate	360 8-0

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

Dec.	9.83+.09
Jan.	9.80+.10
March	9.81+.09
May	9.81+.09
July	9.81+.10
Oct.	9.61+.09
Nov.	9.57+.11

EGYPTIANS.

Jan.	16.40+.25
Mar.	16.30+.20
May	16.35+.20

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 26.

During the past week the rubber market has been quiet, generally, but prices were steadier in spite of increased stock, together with the idle character of trade demand. A fair amount of bear-covering early in the week was in evidence following last week's liquidation, but the reduced level of prices should tend towards more normal markets.

"MALABAR HILL BURGLARY"

"A corespondent" writes:—

In the article, published yesterday, below the above caption, there is a curious misprint. In the portion towards the end where references is made to the theft of a coat, what your correspondent really wrote was as follows: "Another quite recent case of house trespass and theft occurred at noon during my *presence* in the room—whilst asleep—when a coat and some loose change in the pockets was found missing." You will agree that this makes a world of difference from what is actually stated in your esteemed columns in so far as it emphasises more glaringly the audacity of the perpetrators of daylight robberies in the city.

LORD READING'S DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

A Calcutta "Gazette Extraordinary" announces that His Excellency the Earl of Reading, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading and staff will leave Belvedere, Calcutta, for Delhi on Saturday, the 9th January. His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be public. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading will be received on arrival at Howrah station among others by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Countess of Lytton.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 28.

The north-east monsoon has been active and has caused local rain in south Madras and Deccan.

The chief amounts are Tinnevelly one and a half inches, Kodaikanal three-quarters, Cuddalore one, Madras Cuddapah half and Nellore four.

Forecast.—Increase in south Madras.—A. P.

Patna.—In a communique issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa in the Ministry of Local Self-Government, it is stated that "during the week ended the 28th November there were 11 attacks and four deaths from cholera in Brahm Giri Thana. The disease was not of an epidemic type, and was certainly not virulent. It had no connection with the floods in the district, but was due to infection from Puri."—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1925.

A BLANK PLEA.

Addressing his fellow-Liberals at Calcutta, Sir Moropant Joshi gave a capital dissertation on the year's events and the prospects of his party. Sir Moropant is no friend of the Congress or the Swarajists, but it must be said to his credit that in marshalling the so-called follies of the Congress, he spoke in terms of restraint and refused to make his survey into any incitement of official reaction. Many Liberals have a way of assailing the Congress that amounts to the justification of Government policy. When at Nagpur, Sir Manekji Dadabhai figured as chairman of the reception committee, he delivered a vindictive condemnation of the "extremists" and apologised for the Government while the "extremists" were enduring the rigours of repression. Sir Moropant has taken a more responsible view of his function as the spokesman of the Liberals. We know that towards the close of his official career, he jeopardised further preferment by exposing in Simla the egregious complexities of diarchy. From such an independent publicist we expected a tone of utterance more generous than that usually adopted by choleric Moderates who at the year-end lament the damage caused by the Congress to their party and their country; and we are not disappointed, because within the limitations of his party-outlook he has not been so bitter against the Swarajists as to make his review into a condonation for Government. Indeed we are surprised to notice how in the survey of past events his valuation of the Reforms thoroughly bears out the foresight of the Congress. He takes credit for his party for having worked the Reforms "in the right spirit." The much-vilified extremist feels that he for his own part treated the Reforms in the right spirit. What did the Liberals acting in "the right spirit" get out of the Reforms? Sir Moropant repeatedly urges, for the benefit of Lord Birkenhead, that owing to the Liberals there was no total lack of co-operation in the diarchic experiment. He says: "Having worked them so far in the right spirit, the Liberals feel that the existing constitution is deplorably imperfect and requires to be over-hauled not less in the interests of administrative efficiency than for the satisfaction of our just political and national aspirations." Had the Swarajists tried, under the tattered cloak of responsive co-operation, to occupy the place of the Liberals, precisely the same result would have followed. What the Moderates were slow to learn the Swarajists were quick to apprehend.

Sir Moropant deals a few blows at the Swarajists who "made glib promises of compelling the Government to advance or of wrecking council government itself." This is like the Moderates who consumedly delight in saying how Mahatma Gandhi failed to achieve Swaraj in one year, as if there were some patriotic consolation in the event towards which their hostility contributed. We recognise the force of Sir Moropant's gibes on the variations of Swarajist policy in the legislatures, but he is premature in expecting "an influential section of the Swaraj party in the fold of responsive co-operation which includes the acceptance of ministerships." The responsive co-operationist is according to him a Moderate. As far as the Swarajists are concerned, they propose to stiffen up their programme, and here Sir Moropant discloses the fundamental difference between the Swarajists and the Moderates. "The Government attitude was for a time responsive, but what afterwards?" he asks. What next, is the issue that divides us. We are wholly at one with his retrospect—the degradation of ministers, the rapacity of the services, the danger of the eight-units scheme, the failure of the Muddiman Committee, the refusal of the joint-amendment in the Assembly, the supercilious speech of Lord Birkenhead. In the exigencies of defence, he even avers that the Liberals in sharing diarchy have "proved the ability of Indians to administer departments." The proof of capacity was always there. When Sir Moropant, however, turns his face to the future he reveals a vital difference in faith. "The Liberals have still faith in constitutional methods which they believe have not been adequately tried," says Sir Moropant in dolorously unconvincing language. It is unfortunate that he did not give a few instances of untried constitutional methods. Rattling speeches at meetings, arraignments in the press, warnings to the Government, interpellations and adjournments in the Councils—let us predicate all these as the details of constitutional agitation. We very much doubt the efficacy of these processes to which the bureaucrat has become cynically hardened. When there is no effective response, we cannot keep them at cumulative pitch. To a certain degree gaseous agitation may succeed but on the question of surrendering power, the bureaucrat is bound to remain obdurate. The parallels about Ireland and "perhaps Egypt" drawn by Sir Moropant are inapposite; they may indeed be turned to his refutation. He declares that "the moral sense of America" gave the Irish their freedom. There were four and a half million Irish people in America to infuse moral sense—before the birth of Sinn Fein; and to-day America is a lender abroad, getting more and more reluctant to part with her little trusteeships like the Philippine Islands. We require propaganda abroad, but the main arena is India itself. Sweeping movements may periodically sag down, but it is fairly impossible to re-kindle faith in the potency of so-called constitutionalism which the Liberals cherish. The Liberals do not recognise the instinctive change of values and methods that is influencing the people at large. Let them try the idea of ruralists being nursed in liberalism and they will soon discover their wards slipping out of their hands through lack of faith. If the Moderates have any useful contribution to make, they should take the problem at that point and tell us something now in the way of methods.

While inviting Congressmen to secure unity, Sir Moropant Joshi omits to declare what Liberals are willing to concede. He wants the Congress to eschew all dreams of civil disobedience. Now Liberals, Independents and Swarajists were united in presenting the joint-amendment in the Assembly, but it was spurned by the Government. All the Congressmen are considering is the next step in the event of the Government persisting in their opposition. We must do something effective to support that united front. The Congress resolution does not wantonly propose civil disobedience, for it is an extreme step whose perils will have to be endured by them. Pundit Malaviya would like put off thinking about it for some time May. Sir Moropant does not even say whether the Liberals will support the refusal of supplies before grievances are redressed. He is suavely blank in his plea for unity. We all long for it, but after the experience of the Government in intimate contact, the Liberals ought to say something in addition to their theory of constitutional agitation. They, to be useful must harness the spirit of the country to fresh methods of work, even if they are fraught with the novelty of danger. To the Swarajist, who described the Liberals as a commodious train without an engine Sir Moropant Joshi has failed to furnish a reply.

THE NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

The inaugural address of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolahpur as President of the All-India Non-Brahmin Social Conference held at Amraoti is, in many respects, a remarkable performance. In the first place it is dignified in tone and so refreshingly free from that communal rancour which has disfigured the utterances of many an exponent of the non-Brahmin movement, to the great detriment to the movement itself. Secondly, to its general criticism of the present Hindu social constitution and the reaction of that constitution on Indian politics very few social reformers and nationalists can take exception. And if the speech represents the spirit of the non-Brahmin movement or if the non-Brahmin organisations can be persuaded to adopt the spirit of the address, the movement will be much less open to objection than it is at present. His Highness's main contention is that so long as we fail to redress our ow grave and acutely felt social wrongs and harmonise our socio-religious differences, it is somewhat anomalous to demand and certainly impossible to secure full political justice from our rulers. That this view is in the main shared by many is evidenced by the fact that the Congress and several other political bodies are now actively engaged in the task of social and economic amelioration. His Highness next condemns caste in its present rigid form and claims that it is one of the main objects of the non-Brahmin movement to abolish caste in so far as it represents privilege based purely on birth. This view also is shared by a large and growing body of social reformers including a number of Brahmins. Similarly, many other views expressed by the Maharaja are in almost entire agreement with the advanced social opinion of to-day What objection then, it may be asked, could there be to the non-Brahmin movement? The answer is simple and even suggested by the striking resemblance of the Maharaja's views to those of many social reformers. The non-Brahmin's proper place is by the side of the social reformer and the nationalist in the Indian Social Conference and the Congress. He can there serve his cause and also the cause of his country better than by setting up an exclusive and professedly caste organisation directed against another caste and thereby committing the very mistake with which the Brahmin is charged. His Highness in fact anticipates this very objection when he asks: "Is it not unjust that you should resent the separatist tendencies of the Brahmins and exhibit the same in your relations with them?" His Highnesse's answer to his own question is very conciliating but not convincing. "If to-day," His Highness says, "our movement appears to exclude one caste from its sphere, it is to fit itself for absorbing the same in proper time. In my eyes the Brahmins are as much my brethren as non-Brahmins, only that I desire them to be frankly and really so." The proper time is now for all brethren to unite to put an end to the caste privilege of the white Brahmin bureaucracy. The non-Brahmins, who have the strength of numbers and have demonstrated their power to organise, do themselves less than justice by not taking their legitimate place in the wider social and political movements and there assert themselves and their just claims.

Notes of the Day.

A Misleading Suggestion.

The message from its Angora correspondent which the "Westminster Gazette" publishes is a transparent perversion of facts and, whatever the motive prompting it, it is likely to prejudice the Turks in the eyes of the world. The correspondent suggests—and the suggestion is wholly misleading—that the territorial loss of Mosul is insignificant compared with the loss of prestige to Kemal Pasha and his Government and that the Government may be forced to war to regain prestige and avert revolution at home. The suggestion is that opinion in Turkey is divided on the Mosul decision. There is no justification for such a suggestion. For, Mosul is so essentially Turkish that there is no Turk who will not be prepared to make every possible sacrifice to regain it for his country. The All-India Khilafat Conference has passed a resolution declaring that if the Turks are forced to go to war by the Mosul decision, they will be justified in doing so and that it will consider it its duty to help them. The Conference has voiced the views of all Indian Muslims. If the British Government have any respect for the feelings of the Muslim subjects of His Majesty and if they are not so lost to a sense of international morality as to refuse to honour their bond they will not compel the Turks to resort to the arbitrament of the sword but will conciliate them by negotiating a settlement on the basis of the generous offer made by Turkey.

The Blot on the Escutcheon.

The thirty-ninth session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference has just been held in Aligarh. During the thirty-eight years of its existence the Conference has done much to advance the cause of education in the Muslim community but much more still remains to be done. For several well-known reasons, the Muslims began taking advantage of the present system of education much later than their Hindu brethren and this fact has been the main cause of their comparative backwardness. One of the chief aims of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, President of this year's session, said, has been to remove prejudices from the minds of the people against Western education and he claimed that this aim has been completely achieved. Whether Sir Abdul Qaiyum was justified or not in making this claim, it is not necessary to examine, but the Conference has certainly not succeeded in emancipating the Muslim community as a whole from un-Islamic prejudices against the education of girls and the status of women. Had it done so, the Conference session would not have presented the unedifying scenes it did at Aligarh when it discussed the resolution about the education of girls. That such scenes should have been enacted in Aligarh, which claims to revive the glories of Baghdad and Cordova, and that the gentleman who was responsible for the indignity put upon Muslim women by virtually ordering them not to attend the Conference should have been its Secretary himself, Nawab Sadar Yar Jung, is a proof of the spirit of intolerance which still prevails in the community, a spirit which is entirely inconsistent with the teachings of the religion its members profess and which should make them hide their heads in shame.

A Spirited Protest.

We congratulate Begum Atiya Fyzee Rahamin on the spirited protest that she made against this irreligious bigotry and the courageous manner in which she reminded her co-religionists of the error of their ways and the deplorable extent to which they have fallen away from the injunctions of the great founder of their religion, As she pointed out:

"Islam was a highly-reformed and ideal religion which alloted to women her right place and prestige on earth. It was a great regenerating force for every section of mankind and left no loophole for the hypocrite. That was why it had produced women who had made their mark as rulers, authors, poets, and saints, women whose, virtues had elicited profound respect of all ages. She deplored that Aligarh had done nothing so far for the cause of Muslim women. Their suffering, voiceless mothers and sisters looked on with anguish and pain writhing in agony for their helpless incapability of moving a finger to help. Still she was quite positive that there was still a spark of justice and chivalry talent in young Muslimhood to whom she earnestly appealed to redress the wrong done to their mothers and sisters."

However heroic the attempts of the workers of the All-India Muslim Conference and its provincial branches, the Muslim community will not make any progress worth the name so long as it does not translate the teachings of Islam into practice by giving to Muslim women the status that rightly belongs to them by making special efforts to educate them and, above all, by emancipating them from the stifling atmosphere of the *purdah*. Fortunately, signs are not wanting to show that Muslim women themselves have begun to rebel against the intolerance that prevents them from attaining self-realisation and the rising generation of Muslims is enthusiastically active in helping them to come to their own. Education of girls is the root-problem which Muslims have urgently to solve. Without a genuine and vigorous effort to solve it, the edifice of their progress in every sphere of life will be built on sand.

Municipal Elections.

In order to enable voters to identify the candidates for whom they may desire to vote at the ensuing municipal elections, the Corporation has, as usual, decided to print distinctive symbols against the names of the candidates in the voting paper. A Special Committee has approved a list of thirty-three symbols to be used for the purpose and the Commissioner has been authorised to allot them to candidates. The Commissioner has caused a notice, dated 23rd instant, to be published in the papers asking candidates to apply to him for reservation of symbols for them. The notice says that the Committee has "decided that the Commissioner should allot the symbols to candidates on their nomination and that pending such nomination he should, as far as possible, agree, on written application, to reserve a symbol for an intending candidate subject to his being duly nominated." As the last date for nomination is the 25th proximo, it is obvious that those who do not decide to stand as candidates until the last moment will be considerably handicapped in the selection of their symbols. The proper procedure would be for the Commissioner to fix a particular date a few days previous to the 25th proximo for the allotment of the symbols and not to make any allotment before that date. Not only has the Commissioner not adopted this procedure but he has actually, we understand, allowed some candidates to publish their election manifestoes with their symbol before his own notice was sent to the Press.

An Example to Follow.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee writes:—

"Sir,—I send you herewith an envelope received this mail from Dublin on which you will find the post-mark and the appeal "Learn Irish".

Of course, we have not a national post office and cannot make patriotic use of it, but I send you the specimen to indicate the nature and use of propaganda by Ireland. Can we not learn from it and use our envelopes with the words "Use Khadi"—at least the Spinner's Association may well begin with it and others who are well-disposed may follow suit?

Commending this to your editorial attention and action."

Mr. Tairsee's suggestion is an excellent and eminently practicable one and we trust the All-India Spinners' Association and all those interested in the spread of the Khaddar movement will carry it out.

More Drink for Working Classes.

While both the Governor and the Excise Minister continue to assure the people of the Presidency that Prohibition is the goal in view of the Government, the Department goes on merrily setting at naught the high ideal and thrusting liquor down the throats of the poor and the illiterate people. The so-called Advisory Committees are either not consulted at all on important occasions or, if consulted, their advice is invariably ignored if it goes against the pre-arranged plans of the departmental heads. A case in point is that of a country liquor shop at present situated at Lower Duncan Road. The proprietor of the shop has been trying for long to have it shifted to a more attractive, that is to say, profitable site on Savani Road in Dadar, for the latter is a densely populated mill-area and so very favourable soil for the growth of the traffic. Though there are already no less than six toddy shops, four country liquor shops and one foreign liquor shop in the area in question, the Excise authorities appear to think that the resident population is not sufficiently besotted with drink. They twice notified to the public recently that an additional liquor shop would be foisted on them, but whether because the particular site chosen did not impress the prospective liquor-shop keeper or because strong public opposition to the location of the shop there was encountered, the proposal did not materialise itself. Now, however, the public are again informed that the Duncan Road shop will be transferred to their midst on a site opposite the one previously selected. This new site is in the heart of the locality, the road being narrow and always crowded. No doubt, these are points in favour of the publican who hopes to reap a rich harvest out of the vice and misery of the poor. Has the Excise Department, too, the same consideration in view in selecting the site? If not, where is the justification for inflicting a new shop on an already drink-ridden mill-area; when, as we have already pointed out, there are no less than eleven shops purveying the poison to the working classes? Further, since the rationing system has been recently brought into operation where is the necessity for the additional shop? An urgent explanation is wanted from the Excise Department for this latest public scandal which it is about to perpetrate. We hope the public of the locality and the Municipal Corporation will not tolerate the scandal and that they will take immediate steps to convey their strong protest to the Government against the proposed transfer of the shop.

A PLEA FOR TALUKDARS OF GUJARAT.

(BY THAKOR OF AMOD.)

I.

Those who, in spite of their obvious personal interest in the matter discussed here, may possibly feel oppressed with the idea that this article sounds like a peal of thunder in a cloudless sky have but to look round to see the trend of modern legislation, the quick succession of administrative orders and the wider public opinion pressing on legislatures for greater recognition. Apology is, of course, due to those in office who have a legitimate reason to feel that it is mainly due to their careful study of some of the complicated questions affecting the Talukdars and the practical application of the results thereof, both by legislation and executive orders during the last sixty years, that the Talukdars survive to-day as a separate body with distinct communal grievances. This article is not meant to belittle the value of the consistent course of the paternal attitude of the last sixty years, nor is it intended to show that the failings therein pointed out are due to any deliberate breach of faith. The length of this article, which could have been curtailed, if the discussion were to be limited to the two classes of readers above referred to, will, it is hoped, be accounted for by a pardonable desire on my part to convince the recognised leaders of public opinion both in and outside the Reformed Councils, that the cause of the Talukdars is not yet so hopeless is not to merit a distinctive treatment even in days of democracy.

An Anomaly.

With a marked change in the principle of government, the history of administration is bound to recede in favour of administrative novelties and experiments. And if the history of the past management of the Talukdari Estates of to-day and of the close connection of the latter with the Government of the day were to go out of consideration in all discussions of important policies, is there anything on the Indian Statute Book to serve as an unmistakable mark of the fact that Talukdars of Gujarat had a distinct status which met with difference in the daily concerns of the Indian landlord? And if it could be shown that there is no such mark, how are the present relations of the Revenue Department and District Collectorates with the members of that class to be intelligible to those who are apt to take a bird's eye view of the surrounding circumstances out of impatience of history? The necessity of a thorough exposition of the causes which are responsible for this anomaly between the actual and legal status of the Gujarat Talukdars hence becomes obvious, even though during the course of the last sixty years, the subject has been very much and very often investigated by able and sympathetic officers for the purposes both of legislation and administration and ably

(Continued on page 10.)

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION BURIED.

CONGRESS ADOPTS MOTILAL'S RESOLUTION.

MALAVIYAJEE'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATIONISTS' NEW STUNT

RESIGNATIONS FROM LEGISLATURES

THE CENSOR AT WORK.

Responsive co-operation which was killed by the Swaraj Party Council and Subjects Committee on Friday, was given a decent burial, yesterday, by the Congress when it rejected by an overwhelming majority Pandit Malaviya's amendment and adopted Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution regarding the Political Programme.

Signs are clear, however, that desperate attempts will be made by the Responsivists to resurrect the corpse. Indeed, Mr. M. R. Jayakar made a dramatic announcement in the Congress that he, Mr. Kelkar and Dr. Munje had sent in the resignations of their seats in the Legislatures, desiring to contest re-election on their own ticket.

The session has concluded.

Sympathy must be extended to the official censor for the strenuous strain put upon his nerves by the Congress session. For the last three days, the irregular and late receipt of our messages from Cawnpore was a mystery to us; but it was solved, yesterday when parts of our special representative's messages commenced with the wording "released by censor."

The Congress has rejected by an overwhelming majority Pandit Malaviya's amendment and has adopted Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution regarding the political programme.

The session has concluded.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar announced in the Congress yesterday that he, Mr. Kelkar and Dr. Moonje have sent in the resignation of their seats in the various legislatures to enable them to carry on public propaganda in favour of Responsive Co-operation without being embarrassed by the fact that they held Swarajist seats.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

The Congress met to-day at noon when discussion was taken up on part B of the Patna resolution on which amendments were moved overnight but no speeches were made. While Pandit Malaviya went to one extreme Sayad Majid Bux and Mr. Sambamurti went to the other and emphasised on country's readiness to offer Civil Disobedience, if not now at least in a measurable distance of time. The difference between the two was one of degree and not of principle, for both thought alike that Civil Disobedience should be resorted to. But while Mr. Bux wanted the time to be determined by the Special Committee, Mr. Sambamurti thought that the Committee was not competent to settle the question. Of the two the Muslim gentleman made the stronger speech. He regretted the fissiparous tendency was making itself felt again in Congress politics as at Gaya. Mr. Basantakumar Muzumdar in a thundering voice doubted whether the leaders were ready for fight as the people and country were ready to die for it. Mr. Sambamurti wanted each provincial committee to launch Civil Disobedience on its own grievance although general principles were to be decided upon previously.

Plea for Special Session.

Pandit Malaviya then spoke on his amendment which wanted to resort to co-operation and obstruction whenever necessary and adopted the demands of the Assembly already adopted and called upon Government to give their reply by the end of March, after which a special session of Congress to be called before May to decide upon necessary action. Pandit Malaviya had brought a big file with him containing the proceedings of Amritsar Congress and he went on embellishing his speech with copious quotations from it as to what Gandhiji, Das, Tilak, and others had said, forgetting all the while that times had changed and men also had changed. "Be honest," he said, "even in politics" and quoted Gandhiji and Tilak and thumped in favour of Responsive Co-operation and styled himself as a moderate among politicians and since Tilak was dead called himself his follower, like many another in this country. His one panacea was to have a united Congress containing Loyalists at the one end and Communists at the other and then to launch upon a united programme. He spoke for only one hour.

Mr. Jayakar's Stunt.

Mr. Jayakar supporting his new found leader, announced his and Mr. Kelkar's resignations from the Bombay Council and Assembly to have greater freedom of action in order to convert the country to his view. It is stated that others like Dr. Munje and Mr. Aney contemplate resigning. In his vigorous phraseology, he asked why they were constantly repeating that they were not ready for Civil Disobedience. Did it not weaken them? He asked or, did they speak of Civil Disobedience merely to catch the votes of the unwary people? If they believed in Civil Disobedience then start it at once; if they did not, then let them get the best out of the council. This was the burden of his speech. In mordant tones and phrases he slashed at his opponents, reserving his bitterest jibes for Pandit M. Nehru and Mr. Patel, the one for his Skeen Committee membership and the other for his Presidentship.

Mr. Sen Gupta Hopeful.

Mr. Sen Gupta was more hopeful and was ready to start Civil Disobedience shortly if a mandate was given to Bengal for it and he agreed more with Mr. Bux than with Pandit M. Nehru and in March 1927 he hoped to stop work in every Council and the Assembly in the country. If they did not get a majority in Bengal, he promised to retire from the Council and join the no-Changers. It was desecration of the name of Tilak, he said, by simply quoting a single passage from his speech without the context if the next elections did not give them a majority, he promised to leave the Councils altogether and come out of them. "Accept Congress, majority but to refuse to accept the majority resolution and then to speak of a united Congress ridiculous," he said in an impassioned tone.

After Mr. Paliwal had spoken Mr. Abhyanker spoke in his strident and booming voice and said Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar had not come within ten miles of Lokmanya Tilak when he was alive and to quote his authority was blasphemy. He himself had received his inspiration at the feet of Lokmanya Tilak. He paid Mr. Jayakar in his coin and demolished the case made out by him. Dr. Munje, he said was the head of the party in C. P. hankering after jobs.

Shock To His Master.

Mr. Shivamsunder Chakravarty, more in sorrow, then in anger and in a voice which showed the poignancy of his feelings, said the passing of the resolution would be a great shock to his Master as it was the negation and denial of Gandhism. He had been with Gandhiji for some hours and he was convinced that Gandhiji was opposed to it if unity was to be achieved it was to be achieved in Non-Co-operation he said.

(Message incomplete.)

CENSOR AT WORK.

(From our Special Representative).

The following urgent message though booked by Our Special Representative on Sunday was received in this office only yesterday afternoon,—several hours after the receipt of his later messages,—after it was released by censor."

(RELEASED BY CENSOR.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 27.

The second day of the Congress began appropriately enough with a resolution of sympathy for Bengal internees, and Mr. Sen Gupta, leader of Bengal, moved it. The resolution not only condemned their incarceration continuously without trial, but their deportation outside Bengal against the wishes of the people and legislatures. Mr. Sen Gupta knew, as he did intimately enough, most of the prisoners and their present sufferings, made a telling speech in support, and tore to shreds the Government's pretensions. He discussed the case from various points of view, and strongly condemned the Government's attitude. Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Satyapal, supporting, made equally strong speeches. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was at the instance of Col. Crawford who threatened on the floor of the Assembly that if the law was not promulgated, Europeans in Calcutta would get out of hand, that the law was made. He said if Europeans threatened to be lawless then they should have been interned, and not innocent loyal Indian patriots. Dr. Ansari and Mr. Purshottamrai further spoke and the resolution was passed. Lalaji then moved the second resolution about Gurdwara prisoners who were still kept in jail, because of their refusal to give an undertaking, since they were high-souled, and affirmed the opinion that there could be no real settlement of the Gurdwara question until they were released conditionally. A number of important speakers supported the resolution and long speeches were made before it was passed. The third resolution was moved by Mr. Prakasam of Madras on the expulsion of Non-Burman Offenders' Bill, and the Tax on Sea Passengers' Bill, imperilling, as they did, the vast interests of Indian residents in Burma, and asked that the Viceregal sanction should not be given to them. Mr. Prakasam's point was that it was the thin end of the wedge for the exclusion of Indians from Burma as was now being done in Kenya, South Africa and other countries in the British Empire, and Mr. Prakasam spoke from his personal knowledge, and said both the Bills had not the assent of Burmans themselves, and they were opposed to them. In the teeth of their opposition the Bills were passed, and he gave a harrowing account of the sufferings of Indian labourers in Burma where not only were they starving and sleeping in the streets, but were creating class hatred on account of their exodus. The resolution was passed after a number of speakers had spoken on the iniquitousness of the measure.

Dr. Satyapal moved the Patna resolution about the wearing of Khaddar when engaged in Congress work. Mr. C. V. Venketaman Iyer, a mill-owner of Madras, supported the resolution. He argued the question from the mill-owners' point-of-view, and said it was the people who compelled the Government to do away with the Excise Duty, which had saved mills nearly three crores yearly, and could they not devote a part of it for the propagation of Khaddar since mill production of cloth and yarn was not enough to clothe all people. From his own experience of famine work in Coimbatore District, he had found that Khaddar was of greater help to the starving people than even Government famine relief, and could mill-owners refuse to help their own kith and kin. Maulana Hasrat Mohani opposed the resolution on the ground that the Congress was the nation's parliament, and it was the right of every Indian to join that body. It was as good as saying that those who were vegetarians should not join the Congress, because they were not strong-bodied, although there was more sense in it than the Khaddar resolution. Most of the Swarajists who supported the resolution had lots of foreign cloth in their homes although he had not a scrap of foreign cloth in his own home. But he wanted that every one should have perfect liberty in such matters.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

The concluding sitting of the 40th session of the Congress was held to-day mostly devoted to the discussion of the resolution about Political programme of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The pandal was again full. Proceedings were begun at 12-30 by Mr. Syed Majid Bux moving an amendment declaring that the country was fit for Civil Disobedience. Mr. Majumdar and he ridiculed the idea of the resolution in one breath admitting country's unfitness for Civil Disobedience and in another giving an ultimatum to Government. They would be merely laughed at and ignored by Government. His opinion was that the leaders were reluctant to lead, but country was fit for Civil Disobedience. (Applause)..... They proposed that a special committee should be asked to declare Civil Disobedience in case Government did not respond.

Mr. Sambarmurti moved another amendment. He would not entrust it to a special committee to declare Civil Disobedience. He held that country had in the past responded nobly to the calls of Civil Disobedience. He told his Swarajist friends that nothing would capture the imagination of the electors at the forthcoming election so much as launching of resistance, campaign in various provinces on the issue of prohibition, no tax or some other local grievance. If they waited till minor communal differences were got over they would have to wait for Dooms Day. The best way to train the country to fight the battle of freedom was to engage in skirmishes in numerous places.

Mr. Srikrishandas Lalla moved an amendment urging that when members of the Council withdrew those holding elective or nominated offices in the legislatures or committees should also resign their posts. He said his motion would have effect of making Pandit Motilal resign the Skeen Committee membership and Mr. Patel the Presidentship of the Assembly. He warned that Pandit Motilal's refusal to agree to this motion made him feel that there was some camouflage being practiced. Mr. Gadgil seconded.

"NEITHER FISH NOR FLESH"

Pandit Malaviya received an ovation on rising to explain his amendment moved yesterday towards the close of the sitting. Pandit Malaviya recalled the proceedings of Amritsar where Das, Gandhi, and Tilak were all united in making an earnest effort in working the Act to co-operate or to obstruct as the country's interest required Pandit Motilal's resolution, however, was neither fish nor flesh and he appealed to the Congress to save the honour of the nation by not passing it; for the Swarajists would not be able to carry out the programme and would make the Congress the laughing stock of the world Pandit Malaviya drew the attention to a motto in the pandal "Be Honest", giving Mahatma Gandhi's advice. Pandit Malaviya endorsed this and asked them to be honest. His view was that Non-Co-operation did not succeed. Then the Swarajists entered the Councils with the manifest purpose of consistent and uniform obstruction. This programme was not carried out and, indeed, could never have been carried out. In effect, only Responsive Co-operation had been observed and had caused amusement. He did not want to bring in personality, for he himself felt ashamed in confessing that his brother Motilal's policy had failed. He asked the Congress to place the interest of the nation above personality. He knew that the Swaraj Party would not be able to do what Pandit Motilal's resolution had outlined. For the acceptance of office, it had been decided already by Mr. Patel and Pandit Motilal accepting the chair of the Assembly and the Skeen Committee membership, respectively. Pandit Motilal expected a great deal from the Skeen Committee. The speaker did not Because, his experience of the Military Requirements Committee before whom he was examined for 3½ hours had made him less hopeful. But, the speaker was pleased at their accepting office, for he believed that if they could fill places of ministerial and executive responsibility with patriotic men whose policy they could control, the cause of the country would be advanced. In his fifty years public life he had not come across a sharper intellect than that of Lokmanya Tilak. (Applause.) Even Mahatma Gandhi had been deceived, but Lokmanya Tilak was never deserved and Lokamanya Tilak had advised Responsive Co-operation, for he believed in entering into all quarters of Government and squeeze, as much juice as possible for the national advance. The Swarajists, however, had entered Government quarters, but refused to exploit them.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

Continuing, Pandit Malaviya asked why should any reference be made to Civil Disobedience? Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest authority on the subject had stated that the country was not fit for it. Pandit Malaviya further emphasised that no fight was possible without unity and Mahatma Gandhi started his movement it was because Indian opinion had become united on the Rowlatt Bill issue. If they wanted Government to yield, the only way was to embrace all political parties and establish only one Congress party. Up till 1919 the doors of the Congress were opened to the Mussalmans, big zemindars and all took part in it. Now however, the Congress was being handed over to a handful of the Swarajists. Mahomedans and landlords were prominent by their absence. The resolution itself was full of inconsistencies. While they had opened the doors of the Congress for all they had kept it virtually closed even by their revised franchise. Pandit Malaviya warned that the Swaraj Party did not succeed at the last election and it would succeed even less at the next. If the Congress adopted the resolution it would ruin the interests of the country during the next four years at the end of which a Royal Commission must in any case, be appointed. Concluding Pandit Malaviya said he was glad that there was larger section to support him than during the past four years. Even if he failed to-day, he would not be disappointed but hoped to succeed soon. He pleaded that the honour of the nation demanded that the Swarajists who had not fulfilled their previous pledges should no longer be trusted to carry out a new pledge. His suggestion was safe inasmuch as it urged that a special Congress should be summoned to give them a fresh mandate in May.

Mr. Jayakar seconded the amendment of Pandit Malaviya.

DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

At the outset he made a dramatic announcement that he (Mr. Jayakar), Mr. Kelkar and Dr. Moonje had resigned their seats in the Bombay Council, the Legislative Assembly and Central Provinces Council, respectively. This step they had to take because being members in the Councils on the Swaraj Party ticket they could not at present subscribe to the policy and moreover they wanted to educate the country regarding Responsive Co-operation. This announcement was received amidst applause by a section of the house.

Mr. Jayakar said that there were only two ways open to them either they believed in the Council programme or they did not. If they did not believe in the Council entry, they must get out of it and educate the country for such action as the country would be ready for. If, on the other hand, they remained in the Councils they must, as Pandit Malaviya rightly observed, take the last juice out of it by occupying every place of power, initiative and responsibility and neglect no chance to give no quarter to bureaucracy. He agreed that it did mean considerable humiliation that people who went to the Councils to obstruct should have now to take up offices of power and responsibility, but if they wanted to be honest they must suffer the humiliation of working the Councils. They all admitted that the country was not ready for Civil Disobedience and yet put it in the resolution. This weakening process ought to be dropped. What was the use of this pious expression that Civil Disobedience was the only effective weapon and all that? If they believed in that then "come out of the Councils and start Civil Disobedience". If they did not believe it "don't say so." There was one man who understood this Civil Disobedience and who knew when to practice it. It was Mahatma Gandhi. Be guided by him. If they did not believe in Civil Disobedience then the most honest course was to work the Councils for such as they were worth. He could understand the proposition leaving seats in the event of unsatisfactory reply. But, what was this statement in the resolution that the special committee might allow the members to get in again for special or unforseen circumstances? Then, the proviso to clause three talked of non-acceptance of office in the gift of Government till response was made. Logically followed, Pandit Motilal and Mr. Patel must leave their respective seats on the Skeen Committee and Presidentship. But, it was a great mistake to be logical in politics; so let them be there and carry out their duties with honour and self-respect, self-respect, as they had been doing up till now. The principle of Responsive Co-operation was, however, established by their action and in course of time it would become the accepted policy.

CAPTURE COUNCILS.

Mr. Sen Gupta supported Pandit Motilal's resolution. First of all he drew the attention the House to the proviso that no offices in the gift of Government would be accepted until the Government response was satisfactory. This must not be lost sight of by those who vote on this proposition, It was mere academical at present to talk of Civil Disobedience. Mahatma Gandhi did not feel confident of starting Civil Disobedience. Pandit Motilal was also hesitant and so also was the late Mr. Das. But, God willing, if this resolution of Pandit Motilal Nehru was passed by the Congress and Congressmen were sent in large majority in the next general election, then in February of 1927 Bengal would not hesitate to start Civil Disobedience. For, with Congress mandate behind them they would return in majority in Bengal, in Madras, in Assam and in several other legislative councils. Mr. Jayakar's Responsive Co-operation was mere co-operation without any response. But, if the motion was passed the working of the Reforms machinery would be stopped in February 1927. Pandit Malaviya had talked of Lokmanya Tilak's Responsive Co-operation, but that was in 1919 and not after the demand in the Assembly and provincial councils had been refused by Government. And Mr. Jayakar still talked of Responsive Co-operation. Pandit Malaviya had also talked of unity and no-party but the duty of all Congressmen was to submit to the decision of Congress and not create parties.

A Voice:—What about Gaya?

Mr. Sen Gupta:—At Gaya we had faith in our own programme and, therefore, we got out and raised the standard of revolt. But, our friends want to be in and create parties. So, I say either submit and unite or raise your revolt.

DR. MUNJE EXPOSED.

Mr. Abhyankar (Nagpur) supported the resolution of Pandit Motilal and controverted the arguments of Mr. Jayakar. He was surprised that Mr. Jayakar and Pandit Malavya who had never stood within ten miles distance of Lokmanya Tilak in his life were now invoking his name to say that the acceptance of ministership was Responsive Co-operation. It was an insult to the doctrine of Responsive Co-operation. He had no quarrel with the doctrine as such, But with the programme that was sought to be shoved under its name Pandit Malavya had talked of swords. Great words indeed! India would, indeed, thank herself if Pandit Malavya could come to swords! However, Mr. Abhyankar congratulated Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar on having dragged Doctor Moonje, in the open, (Laughter). Mr. Jayakar had asked this Congress to think of the country and not of the party. Has he forgotten that the Swaraj Party to-day in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading was the only party which was going ahead with its programme? Did Mr. Jayakar think that the Swaraj Party was not country? There might be differences between pure no-Changers and Swarajists, but they would be able to join hands soon and stand boldly in face of Government. But, Mr. Jayakar with his programme of Responsive Co-operation was going at the feet of Government. Mr. Jayakar said that Civil Disobedience was a camouflage. Was it not a camouflage to which he agreed only 24 hours ago and that he changed his views about it the moment Pandit Malavya arrived from Berrares? Then again, was it not Mr. Jayakar who in the Subjects Committee agreed not to oppose this resolution?

Mr. Jayakar, intervening, explained that he merely told in the Subjects Committee that he would not move his own amendment and he had done so.

Mr. Abhyankar, continuing said that Mr. Jayakar had asked them to be logical by the remark, "Either join the Council work or get out of it." But the next moment he changed his logic and said that Responsive Co-operation meant acceptance of offices such as Ministerships. Mr. Jayakar and his party had, indeed, reached the top of the hill and the next step was descent. It was for them to decide whether that descent, should be orderly or disorderly, graceful or disgraceful. (Applause.)

"MEND OR END."

Mr. Palliwal in eloquent Hindi supported Pandit Motilal's proposition and pointed out that the country was certainly not for Civil Disobedience at present. There was no use embarking on it at present. All the same they all believed that that was the last weapon to be used against Government in order to enforce their national demand, but meanwhile the programme of work chalked out in the resolution of Pandit Motilal was the best and should obtain approval of the entire Congress Pandit Malavya had quoted Mahatma Gandhi's dictum hung on one side of the pandal, "Be Honest." But, he had forgotten to see the other side of the pandal, where there was the motto of Deshbandhu Das "Mend or End." It was this policy that was embodied in the resolution.

DENIAL OF GANDHISM.

Mr. Shyamsunder Chakravarty (No-Changer of Bengal) opposed the resolution it was a pain to him to have to oppose a motion which was said to have the sympathy of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi was certainly not in very much sympathy with it. His heart was against it. But what could he do? Like Jesus, Gandhi too was not listened to or, to be more accurate, obeyed. This resolution was the denial of Gandhism. It was all words. It was an inconsequential document and it was inconsistency personified. The resolution talked of self-reliance in one breath and in the next suggested asking Government to give answer to the Assembly's resolution. By passing the resolution the chariot of progress would be dragged back and the Non-Cooperation policy would be jettisoned. Non-Co-operation was a creative programme, notwithstanding its negative name and it was the one mantra which would in the end wring Swaraj.—A. P. Special Service.

(Message incomplete.)

CALCUTTA PRESS ON PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The presidential address of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is variously commented on by the Calcutta papers this morning.

The "Statesman" in a leader headed "Congress Threats" says that Mrs. Naidu's address to the National Congress at Cawnpore has the defect of much of the other political speeches addressed to such a body, namely, that its exact opinions are not revealed. "It is eloquent; there are passages in it that touch the emotions and tremble on the verge of poetry. It is calculated to arouse a great audience, but it gets nowhere."

"Forward" characterises the speech as the music of the cluster of bells one hears in the shrine of Kashi, and says: "Here you have the idealism of the prophet, the rhythmic rhapsody of the poet and the sound judgment of the politician."

The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" writes:—"It was not a speech, but it was poetry in prose. The grandeur of the words was wholly in harmony with the ideal they clothed."

The "Bengalee" says that as a whole it is sadly disappointing, the more so since high expectations were entertained on it by nearly everybody who has been interested in the Congress. Mrs. Naidu has made the initial mistake of anticipating the Congress resolutions, and giving succinct poetic summaries of them.—A. P.

DELEGATES FROM DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

The following are the number of delegates attending the Congress from various places; U. P. 856; Bengal 497; Berar 488; Punjab 208; C P Hindustani, 215; Delhi 91, Sindh 59; Assam 20; Burma 40; Utkal 34; Karnatak 47; Tamil Nadu, 144; Kerai 21; Andhra 122; Mahraistra 103; Gujarat 30; Berar 15; C P Marathi 52 and Bombay City, 20; Total 3,162.

The Reception Committee is entertaining to a dinner to-night all the Congress delegates.—A. P.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL ADDRESSES TO LEADERS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

The Cawnpore Municipality presented separate addresses to-day to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Moulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Swami Shraddhanand. Mahatma Gandhi to whom also an address was to have been presented could not come. The Town Hall where the addresses were presented was packed. Mrs. Naidu replying on behalf of the Congress expressed gratitude for the confidence reposed in them as Congress representatives. Mr. Kelkar said that the Poona Municipality was the first to introduce the custom of presenting addresses to those other than Government officials. Mr. Sen Gupta urged the abolition of the system of nomination to Local Boards which did not exist in any other country. Others also replied in suitable terms.—A. P.

WILL TURKEY BE FORCED TO WAR?

NATION'S PRESTIGE AT STAKE.

FEAR OF REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

A message to the "Westminster Gazette" from Angora says that the Territorial loss of Mosul is insignificant, compared with the loss of prestige to Kemal Pasha and his Government which is still faced with a strong opposition in Turkey, and the Government may be forced to war to regain its prestige and avert revolution at Home. The message adds that the Turco-Soviet Treaty contains a secret clause guaranteeing Soviet support to Turkey in the event of war.—Reuter.

MOSUL SETTLEMENT.

TEWFIK RUSHDI BEY HOPEFUL?

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Paris.—According to "Le Matin's" Sofia correspondent who interviewed Tewfik Rushdi Bey while he passed through Bulgaria, Tewfik is personally optimistic with regard to the peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the Mosul question.—Reuter.

MUSSULMAN YEAR TO BE SUPPRESSED.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY'S NEW LAW.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Constantinople.—The Angora Assembly has passed a law adopting the Gregorian calender and Christian Year as from 1st January on twenty-four hour system and also adopted that the Mussulman year should be suppressed.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SWINDLE.

AMERICA AND PRICE OF RUBBER.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Washington.—The press and the publicmen are growing daily more indignant and more unrestrained in their expressions while discussing England's "Wickedness" in advancing the price of rubber. Mr. Lengworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, speaking at Akron, Ohio, said there seemed to be a conspiracy among the nations priducing rubber to restrict the output and increase the price. He described the restrictions as an "international swindle" and declared that the Congress was seeking by every means to help the American manufacturers to meet the British restrictions and competition.—Reuter.

'RESPONSIBLE" GOVT. IN CHINA.

PEOPLES' WISHES TO BE RESPECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Peking.—Mandates have been issued appointing Houshihying as Premier, revising the regulations governing the functions of the provisional Government and providing that henceforth the Cabinet shall be "responsible" and design and carry out reforms in accordance with the peoples' wishes. Tuanchijui remains Chief of the Executive.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CHIHLI PROVINCE

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Peking.—A mandate has been issued appointing Feng-Yu-Hsiang's supporter, General Sun-Yu-Eh, the Military and Civil Governor of Chihli Province in the place of the defeated General Li-Ching-Lin whose whereabouts are not known.

Railway and telegraphic communication have been restored between Tientsin and Peking.—Reuter.

TRAITOR MEETS HIS FATE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Tokio.—A message from Hukden says that the son of Chang-Tso-Lin demanded of the Japanese Consul-General to order the Japanese Consul at Hsinmifu to surrender eight civil officers of Kuosung Ling who took refuge at Consulate but the request was refused as, it is understood, Chang-Tso-Lin intended to execute them. The Consul-General is arranging for the Japanese police to escort them safely to Mukden.

The Japanese newspapers deplore the reported public exhibition of the head of Kuosung Ling and his wife at Mukden, though they express the opinion that Kuosung Ling merited death as a traitor to his Commander.—Reuter.

M. CHICHERIN IN MOSCOW.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Moscow.—M. Chicherin has arrived here on the completion of his tour to European capitals.—Reuter.

COLOUR DISTINCTION AGAIN?

BAN ON INDIAN VISITORS TO MEMORIAL GARDENS.

DR. RUTHERFORD & M. L. C.'S. DEFY ORDER.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 26.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, M. L. A., informs the Associated Press that Dr. Rutherford wearing a Khaddar cap, Devan Chamman Lal, M. L. A., Dr. Bidhan Roy, M. L. C., Mr. Nimal Chandra Chandar, M. L. C., and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarcar, M. L. C., paid a visit this morning to the Memorial Gardens, Cawnpore. There they read the following notice at the gate:—"Indian visitors who desire admission to the Gardens shall first obtain a pass from the Secretary." In defiance of this notice they entered the Gardens and on instructions of a European who arrived soon the gates were locked against the visitors who for a few minutes were unable to leave the Gardens. They left a note with the head Chowkidar stating that they had entered the Gardens in clear defiance of the order.—A. P.

MINOR CONFERENCES.

ALL-INDIA LOCAL BODIES.

(From our Special Representative.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

A meeting of the All-India Local Bodies Conference was held on the 27th and 28th at Cawnpore in the Congress camp under the presidentship of Mr. B. N. Sasmal, President District Board, Midnapore. Many provinces were represented officially and unofficially. The following resolutions were passed:

(1) "There should be a central committee which should consist of two members from each province with power to co-opt more members, if necessary.

(2) "The president for the year 1926 is to be Mr. B. N. Sasmal and Secretary and Treasurer Dr. N. S. Paranjpe.

(3) "The Working Committee to consist of Messrs. T. R. Venkatesh Iyer, Madras, Agnini Choudhari, Bengal, G. B. Chaudhari Behar, G. V. Pant, U. P., S. S. Naik, Bombay, K. S. Khandekar, Benares, and Ramarao Deshmukh, C. P.

(4) "Points of reference to be (1) to consider the provincial self-Government Acts and to furnish information as regards improvements desirable and practicable with special reference to primary education. (2) To see how far the underlying principles can be made uniform for the whole of India. (3) To find means for publicity and propaganda. (4) To determine upon the finances of the committee. (5) The annual fee for membership is fixed at Re. 1 per year. Subscriptions and donations were collected on the spot and a beginning made in right earnest.

PEASANTS' CONFERENCE.

(From our Special Representative.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

Mr. Singaravelu presided over the All-India Peasants' Conference yesterday. In Lalaji's place Mahatmaji addressed a few words to the 5,000 peasant workers gathered.

Resolutions establishing peasants associations throughout the country were passed.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

The All-India Achutodhar (removal of untouchability) conference in its concluding sitting held yesterday under Swami Shraddhanand's presidency passed a number of important resolutions regarding removal of untouchability, which included one congratulating the United Provinces Government on its decision to nominate in the municipal and district boards members belonging to the depressed classes. The other resolutions exhorted Hindus to encourage untouchables by taking them in their private service and also electing them to municipal and district boards of their own accord.

Swamiji delivered an impressive concluding speech.—A. P. Special Service.

MUSIC CONFERENCE.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

In the second sitting of the Music Conference of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya under the chairmanship of Prof. Kashalker the notation system of G. M. Vidyalaya formed the chief topic of discussion. Papers and speeches were read out and made on the merits and demerits of the current notation systems of the present day in India glaring defects of Bhatkhande notation system were brought to the notice of the public. The following gentlemen took prominent part Profs. Khare, Bodas, Babboorao, Govindrao, etc.—A. P.

HINDU-MAHASABHA AND NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

The Hindu Mahasabha Committee met this morning, Lala Lajpatrai presiding. It is understood that the question of the Hindu Mahasabha's attitude towards the next general election and the desirability or otherwise of the Mahasabha running its own candidates was adjourned to the annual session at Delhi in February next.—A. P.

SATYA SHODHAK CONFERENCE.

ALRAOTI, Dec. 28.

The All India Satya Shodhak Conference was held here this morning under the presidency of Mr. K. G. Bagde, Vedshastra Sampanka Anand Swami, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates. He dealt with the object of the movement which was regeneration of Hindu society and extermination of distinctions based on birth and wanted the sphere of its activity to be widened. Mr. Bagde in his presidential address emphasised the religious aspect of the movement and believed such movements to be the only means capable of bringing about the social changes most necessary to fit the country for democracy.

SYRIAN UNREST

NEGOTIATIONS OF PEACE.

UNSATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Damascus.—The delegation of the notables of Damascus which was recently received at Beirut by M. De Jouvenel is dissatisfied with the progress of negotiations. Apparently, hitherto it was impossible to reach an accord with regard to Syria taking over the territory annexed by Leganon in 1920 and an amnesty to the rebel leaders.

The Druse delegation headed by Emir Eminarslan which recently visited Sueida to discuss the question of peace has, apparently, failed in its mission.—Reuter.

CAPT. CANNING'S "RUSE"

FAILURE OF PEACE MISSION?

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Captain Canning's mission is meeting with no better reception in Madrid than in Paris, according to a Madrid message, which says that his proposals are officially discredited as a ruse to enable him to get utmost publicity by means of interviews to newspapers for Riffian propaganda in the hope of reviving the old controversy for the "purpose of enabling Abdel Krim to recover his shattered prestige."—Reuter.

VOTE FOR NON-BRAHMINS ONLY.

NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 28.

The All-India non-Brahmin Congress then resumed its sitting at 6 in the evening, the Hon. Raja of Panagal, presiding. After adopting first two resolutions commemorating the anniversary days of the late H. H. Maharaj of Kolhapur and Sir P. Chetty, founder Non-Brahmin movement in the Madras Presidency, the Congress spent more than two hours in discussing most important resolution. The resolution was regarding an appeal to the non-Brahmins to vote exclusively for the non-Brahmins and then capture the next Council elections. The resolution also requested Government to grant provincial autonomy to all provinces at least to those provinces which had loyally co-operated in working out the Montford reforms and thus establish responsible Government in India. The resolution was moved by Mr. Mudaliar from Madras andt was effectively supported wy Sir K. V. Reddi. Mr. Pradhan from Nagpur moved an amendment not excluding C. P. and Berar from obtaining full provincial autonomy despite so-called sins of a mission and commission of the Swarajists in C. P. Legislative Council.

Mr. Pradhan's amendment having been accepted after a lively debate the resolution as amended was adopted.

A corespondent wires from Mapuca under date December 28th:—

Narayana Balvant Padte, President-elect of the Vaichya Conference Dhargal Goa was given a grand reception on his arrival at Mapuca on 27th instant. A long procession passed through Mapuca to the Municipal Hall where an address of welcome was presented. 500 delegates have arrived. The Conference meets on 28th, 29th and 30th instant.

THE MIGHTY EIGHTY!

LIBERALS' "ACHIEVEMENTS".

CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The eighth session of the All-India Liberal Conference met to-day in the Town Hall which was almost full. Non-Bengal delegates numbered about eighty.

Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, chairman of the Reception Committee, in his address referred to the achievements of the Liberal Party and said "We could have achieved much more by this time if we had not been descredited in the country by a ceaseless and systematic campaign of misrepresentation. Emissaries were sent from Calcutta to different parts of the country to discredit the Liberals of India and make them unpopular by indulging in all sorts of uncharitable romarks and wilful misrepresentations." After refuting the charges that had been levelled against them, he said that they had enlarged the Councils, broadened the Services, enfranchised the millions, got half the Government transferred, got non-official chairmen in the local bodies and the Mayor and aldermen in Calcutta and roused the moral consciousness of the British public. Their policy, he said, had been to accept with alacrity what was given and then demand for what was their due still. But the new school of political thinkers assured Swaraj by the system of triple boycott but when it failed they advocated a policy of destruction. The aim of the Liberals was to attain Swaraj and their idea was to work for the early establishment of a commonwealth of free and federated nations under the aegis of the British Crown. It was not enough to attain Swaraj but to keep Swaraj against the onrush of world forces by developing their resources and joining the commonwealth of free and federated nations.

THE SUREST WAY.

Continuing, the Chairman said the policy of their party which was to attain Swaraj by constitutional means was a tedious an a slow process, but it was the surest way to attain their goal. The other method was a direct method which was another name for anarchy or revolution. He next enumerated the various obstacles that stood in the way of their freedom which were Hindu-Mahomedan question, conflicting interests between landlords and tenants, quarrel between capital and labour, the sullen attitude of the masses towards classes, the question of untouchability and the attitude of the bureaucracy. Concluding he said: "We have in our hurry for Swaraj destroyed and demolished many things. Let us not for God's sake undermine the very foundation of our civilisation which give peace, contentment and happiness to mankind."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad moved that Sir M. Joshi be elected President. He said the triple boycott of the Swarajists had failed and they entered the Councils with the pretence of non-co-operation in Council. They had done all they could to capture posts and one of them was presiding over the legislature they had been bent upon to destroy. A group of them now raised the cry of responsive co-operation, they had now found their mistake and they were patronising the Liberals. Instead of levelling up the Liberals they should level down.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, seconding, said they might be weak but the principle of liberalism could never be weak. One of their important duties was to bring their convictions before the public and try to convince them of their truth.

Sir Provas Chunder Mitter, supporting said that the future was hopeful because their policy had gone down deep in the heerts of the people. The Swarajists had found their mistake and were following the Liberal policy.

The President then read his speech (appearing on pages 11 and 12). The majority of the peasant delegates who did not understand English, left the hall.

The Conference meets to-morrow.—A. P.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

In the final of the Amateur Golf Championship of India to-day G. D. Forrester beat J. R. T. Hay by five up and four to play.—A. P.

Cherbourg.—Professor Edwin Kemmerer, the American delegate to the Reparations Commission has arrived here.—Reuter.

Rome.—A message from Terni says that a short but severe earthquake shock was felt there in the evening, but there was no damage.—Reuter.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS

RECOGNITION URGED.

CONFERENCE AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 28.

The Political Sufferers' Conference commenced sitting to-day, the gathering consisting of a large number of those who at one time or other been to jail with a fair sprinkling of Communists. Swami Kumaranandan welcoming those present doubted if India would ever acquire Swaraj if Gandhiji could get non-violence established. The Non-co-operation movement failed because it was not a movement for suffering India, but a spiritual movement bereft of any political programme. The Non-co-operation movement gave birth to its murderers (Swarajists). The Congress was, therefore, at the brink of a fall. Where was the challenge to Government of 1920? Should their sufferings go in vain? If rumour was true the Government of the United Provinces was about to promulgate an Ordinance on the basis of the Kakori Train Dacoity Case. Political sufferers must unite to lighten the sufferings of the soldiers fighting for the freedom of India.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Swami Govindanand in the course of his presidential address styled the Conference as a Conference of the Indian Emancipation Army. For theirs was the living faith that through prisons and gallows lay the way to freedom. Remember the times when they were not only persecuted and subjected to mal treatments by Government, but were disowned by their very nation whose battle of self-respect and freedom they were fighting with their very slender resources nay actually pooh-poohed and considered as political untouchables. Through all these stages the sufferers had passed undaunted. It was only in 1917 when a resolution was moved from the Congress platform demanding help by the relatives of the detenues that the Congress gave some of them its first official recognition. But still they were never recognised as the builders of the nation. Yet they continued to serve the country believing that the way to freedom was through the horrors of Jallianwala Bagh Gandhiji forced the attention to this truth but he had to abandon his movement in the last Congress at Belgaum when a resolution for relief to political sufferers and their families was rejected. That rejection was a calamity greater than the Bardoli retreat and it was a blow severer than the Bengal Ordinance. Whatever concessions the Britishers had been forced to yield had been wrung out by sacrifices of these whom the Congress was slow to recognise. It was sheer selfishness to pocket the fruits of their fight and like capitalist exploiters to neglect the rightful and just claims of the labourers. That was his grievance against the Congress. If the Congress still refused to recognise them he would advise the political sufferers to organise themselves. They must first be fully initiated into the mystery of self-sacrifice and then the enjoyment of the fruits of victory.

Proceeding Swami Govindanand observed that it was vain to protest against the Bengal Ordinance and the Kakori Dacoity Cases. Government in so many words said, "If you are out to destroy us we are out to destroy you". The Conference must, therefore, consider the means of protecting their patriots against the molestation and indiscriminate and reckless crushing out of existence. They must have an association in each province to keep a record of such persecutions. He felt that now that the U. P. Government had been forced to release some Kakori Dacoity prisoners it would soon apply for an Ordinance and the bogey of revolutionary societies spread in every village and hamlet of the U. P. and bands of dacoits and assassins threatening the wife of every Englishman would be raised to justify the burial alive of every honest son and servant of India in British Bastilles. There was no hope of national salvation through the Councils and spinning wheels. Indians must be prepared to pay the price for freedom. They wanted patriots and patriotism and not politicians and politics. Englishmen who fought for this country would not yield an inch except by similar sacrifices from Indians. Indians would gladly remain within this Empire if Britain forthwith abandoned the narrow idea of the British Empire.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS ABROAD

Referring to Indian political sufferers abroad the president alluded to the fact that some of them were denied passports to return to their home and properties of some had been confiscated and their dependants are starving. It would be impossible to bring these people back to India without winning freedom. But they could meanwhile establish connections with them. They should be ambassadors of the Indian national movement in foreign lands. There should, therefore, be a Foreign Office for this Conference which would keep itself in touch with these nationals abroad and the latter in turn would suggest to us here the ways and means of changing tactics to suit the altered conditions. The President also urged the starting of an organ in which would be recorded the history of the Indian's struggle for freedom.—A. P.

ANOTHER FRENCH CRISIS

BRIAND'S CABINET TOTTERING.

OPPOSITION TO DOUMER'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Paris.—France is confronted with a very most acute crisis since the Great War, for there is quite a possibility that M. Briand's Cabinet will fail, to-morrow, when the Ministers will meet to discuss M. Doumer's proposal to double the existing tax on business turn-overs to which six Cabinet members, including M. Painleve, are opposed. If M. Briand resigns, the consequences will be incalculable. M. Poincare is mentioned as a possible successor in the role of a semi-dictator.—Reuter.

A PLEA FOR TALUKDARS OF GUJARAT.

(Continued from page 8.)

discussed by public men and administrators to whose manner of handling it for the purposes on hand the Talukdars can urge no reasonable objection on the score of motives.

Five Periods.

The subject of this article covers a period of about a hundred and fifty years beginning from 1772. This can be conveniently divided into five periods:—the first, 1772-1817, of the introduction of the Company's rule; the second, 1817-1857, of the consolidation thereof; the third, 1857-1888, of the pacification and rehabilitation of His Majesty's Indian subjects; the fourth, 1888-1919, of the completion in the Bombay Presidency of the Land Revenue System, and the fifth beginning with the Reformed Councils and still current when new political rights seek to be super-imposed on the foundations laid by the past administration. That each of these five periods of the progress of the British rule has had a distinctive characteristic and quite a different bearing on the status of the Talukdars can be best illustrated by contracting Col. Walker's following description of the political status of some of the Broach Talukdars in 1805 with the similar others of later British administrators during the onward march of the benign British Rule.

Col. Walker says "considering their present situation towards the former Government, they can be considered as nothing less than independent sovereigns tributory to us. In their own possessions, Thakors are however, as independent as Rajhas. The tribute payable to the Mogul or Maratha does not affect the independence of his character."

Reviewing the conditions of the Ahmadabad Talukdars in 1821, Monstuart Elphinstone perceived a change in the similar status of these Talukdars; and it was settled that the Talukdars were proprietors, paying their share of the public burden by a tax on the value of their land." In 1862, the Governor of Bombay saw "the ancient Chief, actual proprietor of his domain, and once powerful enough to resist Mogul invasion of his rights, sword in hand, converted by British mismanagement, founded on error, but not the less most unrighteous into an annual lease holder or more tenant-at-will of Government and reduced to extreme degradation."

To the Bombay Government of 1888 all the Talukdars of Gujarat were "simply private landholders under British Law and there was no objection whatever to treating their relations with Government as payers of land revenue under the Land Revenue Code provided that careful regard is had to their peculiar status in fitting them into the system.

At the present moment, a Talukdar who has preserved his estate intact by primogeniture or thrift can assert his political rights only as a member of the constituency of the Sardars of Gujarat and his less fortunate brethren can do it as voters on the list of the other general constituencies of the new legislature.

A Vast Change.

Such a vast change during a brief span of about a hundred and fifteen years of a settled and civilized government without the least use of sword or gun-powder would certainly furnish ample materials to a jurist to write volumes. But the fact that a few sovereign tributaries of 1805 should have been completely lost to identification by ordinary methods in 1920 is a historical phenomenon of the strangest character. And those Britishers who sincerely rejoice at the prospects of resuscitation to its past political glory of a distant country which has been the scene of their life work cannot but deplore this sad fact that in one corner of it at least their continuous endeavour of more than a century should have culminated into results just the reverse of those kept in them in view. It may be permissible to the merchant rulers who were themselves the common subjects of a British Queen to congratulate themselves upon so silent but violent a change which besides inflated their revenues. But if it can be shown to have come wholly after the queen directly assumed the reins of Indian Government with the avowed object of healing the wounds made by the Company's management—and this is the object of this article—then it is bound to remain a painfully sad commentary on the bountiful terms of Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation as much as on the hope-giving castigation of the Company's erroneous and most unrighteous mismanagement, made by the Governor in 1862.

(To Be Continued.)

PLEA FOR UNITY.

WORK BEFORE LIBERALS.

SIR M. V. JOSHI ON UNWORKABILITY OF DIARCHY.

The following are the extracts from the presidential address delivered by Sir Moropant Joshi at the eighth annual session which opened yesterday at Calcutta:—

The one theme of paramount importance to our and other political parties in the country is the possibility of the realization in the near future of responsible government and dominion status for India or as near an approach to it as possible. All of us have set our heart on the common goal and the existence of different political parties is based only on differences as to the methods of attaining the ideal. Expectant India awaited with extraordinary interest the result of the Viceroy's conference with the Secretary of State. This was the first time a Viceroy could, under statutory provisions, leave and did leave for England during the tenure of his office and the extraordinary step evoked a deal of curiosity and much speculation about its outcome. In India Lord Birkenhead's previous career was known; his opposition to Mr. Asquith and his strong partizanship in the Carsonian controversy was also known. But he was looked upon even by the late Mr. C. R. Das as a strong man from whom good might be expected. His lordship's intellectual gifts were also known and it was expected that he would be able to grasp and appreciate the Indian point of view as regards acceleration of the pace of progress.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH.

The theme having been the subject of conference and deliberation between the two highest authorities in Indian affairs, it was some consolation to know that no decisions had been or would be reached till the Legislative Assembly and the Government of India expressed their opinions on the vital issue. The Secretary of State spoke at last and so did the Viceroy, and weighty pronouncements were made by them. Two provincial Liberal Conferences since held have expressed their views thereon, and the National Liberal Federation will in this session utter the considered judgment of Liberals of the whole country. Naturally, different people have appreciated Lord Birkenhead's speech differently. The Viceroy described it as a message of sympathetic encouragement to India—at least to those who are desirous of advancing to responsible government within the British Empire—and as a reiteration of the guarantee that England was firm in its Declarations of 1917 and 1919. The "Morning Post" at the other end described it as a frigidly pompous nullity. The speech strikes me as a curious blend of light and darkness, of half truths and fond misconceptions, of rays of hope and a dismal trail of disappointment. It lays extraordinary emphasis on the preamble of the Government of India Act and is obviously saturated with a mentality adverse to any acceleration of the pace of reform and largely influenced by the recalcitrancy, real or supposed, of the political party now dominant in this country in not co-operating with the Government in working the quantum of reforms effected by the Government of India Act. Strangely enough, it takes absolutely no notice of the reasons which led to this obstreperous conduct of the Swaraj Party. The Swarajist mentality had for its foundation an almost complete mistrust of British policy and purpose caused by broken pledges and deferred hopes,—distrust which, I may say, has permeated not only the intelligentsia but the non-vocal strata of society. It was born of deep disappointment and desperation which found expression in non-co-operation and reached its adolescence in the attempt to create a constitutional deadlock by open though frantic obstruction in the Legislature. It was natural for people to expect that the highest functionary dealing with Indian affairs expressing solemn views on such a momentous issue, would be able to deal with the reasons which gave birth to the Swarajist mentality and would, if possible, show what scant justification there was for its existence. Lord Birkenhead might have argued to himself that it could not be out of mere cussedness that men like Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Das and Mr. Nehru opposed the Act and took up an attitude of hostility. A heavy burden lay upon his lordship not only to show that they could, and should wisely, have taken a different attitude, but that the position taken by them was wholly unjustifiable. His lordship told us that no decision had been reached and none could be reached without expressions of opinion by the Government of India and the Indian Legislature. But when he said this a decision of paramount importance seems to have already been reached, viz., that the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee, which recommended a wider inquiry to propose a radical alteration of the present constitution, could not be accepted by the Government at this stage.

His lordship has authoritatively declared his view that the ten years' limit for the setting up of the statutory commission is not decisive against an earlier reconsideration for further advance and said that one of two conditions was essential to such a reconsideration—loyal and cheerful co-operation by all political parties in India in working the present system or the disclosure of grave and glaring defects in it. He has discussed the former condition, but said nothing about the latter, which is much the more important—unless indeed his opinion is implicit in the conclusion reached by him that diarchy has neither failed nor succeeded. His lordship speaks of the high trusteeship of India as if it were a perpetual tutelage, though he no longer relies on the doctrine of holding the gorgeous East in fee, and calls upon India to associate with England in a fruitful and harmonious partnership. He asserts that India is not a nation and doubts if she ever will be, notwithstanding the fact that India is a recognized unit in the League of Nations and the Imperial Conference and her assent would be required if she with the dominions is to agree to the Locarno Pact. He wrongly imagines that India is asking for an immediate repudiation of Britain's responsibilities in India.

I have said that Lord Birkenhead has laid undue emphasis on the preamble of the Act of 1919. His lordship is an eminent lawyer and so is the Viceroy. They know that a preamble can only be a recital of the circumstances, the occasion, the reasons, the motives for an enactment. But Lord Birkenhead insists that the preamble is the all important part of the Government of India Act and the Act itself is fluid and experimental. The felling in India is that the declaration of policy in 1917 was the most important factor and was merely embodied in the preamble. Indians have a right to expect that the policy so announced would endure and the Act could only be changed in order to make a further advance in the direction of responsible government. Such a statement coming from such an authoritative quarter is liable to misconstruction and would hardly work towards "expelling and exercising the demon of suspicion."

OPINIONS OF DIFFERENT PARTIES.

It would not be inappropriate to recall the opinions of the several parties in India on the Government of India Act. The Liberal Party was never wholly satisfied with its provisions. In the provinces much less than it urged has been conceded while, contrary to its emphatic and repeated demand, no responsibility whatever was introduced in the central government. That the attitude of our party was not one of unqualified support, any one can see who would read the reports of our proceedings during the last seven years and the evidence of our representatives before the Joint Select Committee. The principle of diarchy was novel and apprehensions were expressed as to how it would work. We feared that it would be an imperfect instrument for the main purpose of training the Indian people for full responsible government. It may be mentioned that official opinion was even more opposed to it. The British officials with faith in their own superior efficiency and doubtful of Indian capacity, were also faced with loss of power and initiative, and stubbornly resisted the introduction of diarchy. As I have said, we who undertook to work the Act of 1919, were not free from misgivings. And after Lord Birkenhead's admission that he himself was not particularly enthusiastic about the results of the new experiment which was initiated by Mr. Montagu and that he had always been distrustful of the likelihood of the diarchic principle making a successful appeal to Indians brought up on the pabulum of British political institutions, the Liberals might well feel that as doubters they were in good company.

The other political party showed a disposition till after the Amritsar Congress to work the Reforms and to make the best of them. Non-co-operation with them came later for reasons which are too well-known and which it is not necessary to mention here except to remind them that it was not wholly or mainly due to the inadequacy of the Reforms. Work in the first Councils was carried on mainly by Liberals and Independents, the new Congressmen having put a ban on their own entry into them. And they did all that they could in the circumstances. But while our party has pressed from the outset for the introduction of responsibility in the central government, it has, since the fourth session of the Federation held at Allahabad in 1921, been insistent upon having complete responsible government in the provinces. Even after the advent of the Swaraj Party in the second Councils the diarchical system has been worked in all the provinces except Bengal and the Central Provinces, the province to which I have the honour to belong. The charge of not working the Reforms in a spirit of good-will cannot thus be laid at the door of the Liberal Party. Indeed the contrary is frankly admitted in Lord Birkenhead's speech. Having worked them so far in the right spirit, the Liberals feel that the existing constitution is deplorably imperfect and requires to be overhauled not less in the interests of administrative efficiency than for the satisfaction of our just political and national aspirations. This derives additional weight from the two circumstances, that their demand proceeds from those who gave discriminating support to the scheme and is based on their experience of its working. Several Liberals who were members of the reformed governments have testified already that the system is not easily workable and I would add my humble testimony to the same effect. The Liberals are not wedded to a formula. With the experience they have acquired they honestly believe that the main purpose of the Act cannot be achieved without material changes in the Act of 1919. But they adhere to their policy of working the Reforms because they think that notwithstanding their inherent defects they can be utilized for advancing the public interest. Such powers as have been conceded under the Act to popular representatives can also be used for accelerating a further advance.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

The party that opposed the Reforms, banned the Councils, adopted non-co-operation and later adopted the method of obstruction with a view to produce a constitutional deadlock and refused to undertake the responsibility of office or wherever practicable, to permit the formation of Ministries or the retention of office by Ministers. The charge against them is that they have not adopted more judicious methods of expressing their sense of dissatisfaction. The Swarajists can speak for themselves, but from the platform of this Federation we are entitled to say that the attitude of one party supplemented merely by empty threats of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes is by no means a justification for the refusal to accelerate the pace of progress towards the accepted goal. The electors in the only two provinces where the Swarajists entered the Councils in large numbers have been watching the situation. The success of Swarajist candidates at the polls was due largely to the unpopularity of the Government and partly to their superior party organization and partly to the inexperience of the electors. They returned candidates who made glib promises of compelling Government to advance or of wrecking council government itself. But the menace could not be effective without the active support of the electorates. The Swarajists have been repeatedly challenged to make their futile threats effective, but they could not do so as they have never been given active support by the people. Can it then be said that the electorates in India, indeed the entire people of this country, deserve to be penalized because of the obstructive attitude, the use of desperate but futile tactics by one political party? Lord Birkenhead's enunciation of a clear and precise condition of no advance without willing co-operation by all amounts to this.

Now it is obvious to the most casual observer that there is a remarkable change in the attitude of even that one party. Its members have been co-operating with Government nearly everywhere and in a large measure, even in Bengal and the Central

SIR M. V. JOSHI.

Who presided at the Liberal Federation which met in Calcutta yesterday.

Provinces. In Bengal they reconsidered the demands for grants for the transferred departments which they had once refused: they have taken their share in legislation and the ordinary Council methods of questions and resolutions. The last time the formation of a Ministry was tried, it was well-known that the attempt proved to be infructuous because the Government backed the wrong horses. A more judicious selection of acceptable names would probably have secured a Ministry for Bengal.

In the Central Provinces—the only province which brought over 57 per cent. of voters to the poll at the last elections—the Swarajists who were in a large majority threw out the Budget in the first year, blocked legislation and would have no Ministers. During the present year much of this was changed. The Budget met with discriminating opposition and not wholesale rejection. The right of moving resolutions and asking questions was availed of and a Ministry was not formed only because the party was not unanimous. The section of the Swarajists now known as responsive co-operators is strong in the Maratha country in Bombay and has spread to the Central Provinces Council. Individual members willing to form a Ministry are waiting in the hope that the Swaraj Party itself will change its policy and adopt saner and more practicable methods. The revolt against the policy of obstruction has openly broken out in Bombay and has spread to the Central Provinces and only a truce has been arranged till the Congress session. Mr. Tambe's appointment as Home Member has been a veritable apple of discord and is likely in the near future to bring an influential section of the Swaraj Party into the fold of responsive co-operation which includes the acceptance of ministerships.

In the Legislative Assembly they first succeeded in throwing out the Finance Bill, but in the second budget session they refrained from doing so. One of their leaders has accepted the Presidentship of the Assembly though his election had to be confirmed by the Governor-General and has given expression to sentiments which breathe a spirit of co-operation. Another leader showed signs of a complete change in his attitude in his Faridpur speech; and yet another accepted nomination to the Skeen Committee though he had previously refused to serve on the Muddiman Committee. The Swaraj Party as a whole in the central Legislature co-operated in the matter of giving protection to the steel industry, the separation of railway from general finance, at the time of the last Budget and in the introduction of the Contempt of Courts Bill.

MUDDIMAN REPORT.

The answer that can emphatically be given to Lord Birkenhead is that the country as a whole is actually even now co-operating; non-co-operation has been officially suspended by the Indian National Congress, being merely hung up before it is solemnly buried. The talk of civil disobedience is a futile and empty threat. It was held to be impracticable by a special committee appointed by the Congress, of which Pandit Motilal Nehru himself was a most prominent member, and has lately been declared by Mahatma Gandhi himself to be impossible. It is how no more than an unmeaning shibboleth and no one takes seriously the occasional threats of the leader of the Swaraj Party of preparing the country for it. Methods of obstruction have been barren of achievement and stand self-condemned. The present practice of the Swaraj Party is at variance with their declared policy of obstruction pure and simple, and at last a strong body of dissenters standing out for responsive co-operation have pronounced against obstruction of the type advocated in the Swarajist programme. The evidence before the Muddiman Committee has demonstrated the defects of the present system. Lord Birkenhead's insistence on co-operation by all political parties in India before advance could be thought of thus loses a great deal of weight. It is more than doubtful if a demand for the complete surrender of an adversary is an act of statesmanship calculated to secure the willing co-operation of a people who are particularly responsive to real good-will. Anything but co-operation was offered by the Boers, the Egyptians and the Irish, but statesmanship in England never insisted on co-operation as a condition precedent for the conferment of responsible government. There is still time for his lordship to reconsider the position in view of the change that has taken place in the situation.

The occasion for such reconsideration will be the action to be taken by the Secretary of State for India on the Muddiman Committee Reports. If Sir Muhammad Shafi's opinion expressed after his relinquishment of office in favour of a more extended enquiry be taken into account the minority's recommendation for an enquiry by a Royal Commission or some other method for putting the constitution on a permanent basis becomes the majority recommendation. The Home Member moving the resolution in support of the Majority Report tripped in his speech about the majority and minority reports and so did one eminent Liberal speaker in the Assembly. That supplied merriment to the Assembly as regards which was the majority and which the minority report. It would not here be out of place to take a brief review of the history of the demand for the acceleration of progress as pressed by the Indian Legislature. In 1921 a resolution was passed by the Assembly expressing the view that there should be a re-examination and revision of the constitution. The resolution was then accepted by the Government of India. It was, however, turned down by Lord Peel. In 1924 the Assembly passed a resolution for a round table conference for settling the constitution of this country. The Government in England sanctioned only the Reforms Enquiry Committee with a full consciousness of the then uncompromising attitude of the Swaraj party. Notwithstanding this, a distinct statement was made in the Indian Legislature that if the enquiry showed that within the scope and structure of the Act no substantial progress was possible, the question of revising the constitution would be a separate issue in regard to which Government did not commit themselves. The most recent development was the motion carried by the Legislative Assembly last September. The opinions of Local Governments on the working of diarchy were quoted by Lord Birkenhead in his speech. The general deduction that may be drawn from them is that diarchy can at best be worked with good-will and is being worked more smoothly where diarchy is least in evidence. The defects pointed out show that they are inherent in the system which cannot serve the purpose of advancing India on the path of responsible government. The Majority Report acknowledged the fact that mere changes in the rules so as to minimize occasions of friction would not satisfy anybody in India, but it kept within the limits imposed by the terms of reference and suggested minor amendments. But Mr. Chintamani, an ex-Minister of the United Provinces, mentioned in his address at Poona at least ten amendments which should have been recommended by the majority if only to make the working of the Act smoother. The mover on behalf of Government of the original resolution for the acceptance of the principles of the Majority Report could not even guarantee the eventual adoption by Government of all the recommendations of the Majority but still wanted the Assembly to set its seal of approval on them. The Minority Report found that there was hardly any scope for progress under the existing constitution and urged that the constitution should be put on a permanent basis with provision for automatic progress in the future and that for this purpose a Royal Commission or other suitable agency should be employed for investigation of the problem.

The Majority Report was disapproved by the Indian press and Indian public opinion generally and by the adoption of Mr. Nehru's amendment last September the Legislative Assembly has virtually set on it its seal of disapproval. Indeed there is no section of the Indian community which is opposed to advance. It is true that some communal organizations ask for special concessions for their separate communities but they all want progress, I know of none of them—I have not in mind the European Association—which is satisfied with things as they are. And differences among them can be adjusted on the basis of compromise, and suitable provisions inserted in the constitution to be framed. The Commonwealth of India Bill drawn up by Mrs. Besant's National Convention points to an almost unanimous public opinion in support of the principles embodied in the motion adopted by the Legislative Assembly. It is true that the Council of State has not agreed with it, but it is plain that the Assembly's demand has the support of the country.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S OBJECTIONS.

Lord Birkenhead has suggested several reasons for making little or no advance. That India is not a nation is one of them, want of a national army to deal with the problem of external defence and internal peace and communal dissensions are the other two. It is significant that each time an advance howsoever small is to be made towards giving Indians political rights these same reasons are put forward. They were there when the Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced and also when the Act of 1919 was passed. They are there still in full force. The objections have been repeatedly answered by Indians. The geographical area known as Hindoostan may be peopled by races of various creeds and different languages, but all of them have common interests, common aspirations and a common political ideal and a strong desire to act as one nation. We are certainly no less a nation than the Poles or the other recently created nationalities in Europe. The objection loses much of its force when it is remembered that India aspires to be a "United States of India," suitable and necessary changes being made of provincial boundaries, as far as possible on a linguistic basis.

That India has no national army at present is true enough, but British policy having been and still being one of preventing Indians from officering the Army, a national army was not possible. Distrust of the people has throughout been the British military policy in India and instead of frankly acknowledging the mistake, they fling the fact in our face as a plea for no further advance. This is to add insult to injury. Nobody says that the whole of the British Army with all the British officers should disappear at once; all are content to wait till military experience has been gained by Indians. But all want the Government to make an honest effort on a scale which within the next 25 or 30 years will give India Indian soldiers and Indian officers ready to defend the country. The eight units scheme of Indianization upheld by Government is condemned by Indians and it is disappointing to find the Secretary of State determined to make no advance till this very scheme has succeeded to the satisfaction of the Government. The Skeen Committee's scope of inquiry is so limited that it is very doubtful if it may not be as disappointing in its results as the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

Communal tension is an old and favourite plea of the Government in power. When a national government comes into existence, it will be strong enough to uphold authority as is now the case even in the Indian States. All these are difficulties which are not incapable of solution and ought certainly not to bar the way to immediate further Reforms.

DIARCHY.

The most crucial fact in this connection however, is the answer to the question. Has diarchy failed or succeeded? Its failure said to be a necessary preliminary to exploring avenues for advance. This is the alternative stipulation made by the Secretary of State for advance before the expiry of ten years. In order to answer the question satisfactorily the test of failure or success must be first ascertained. Diarchy as a transitional measure was mainly intended to give valuable training to the people in responsible government so that they might be prepared for complete responsible government. Diarchy must be said to have failed if such training is not possible under it. The Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee has among other reasons given three reasons to support this conclusion:

(i) The position of the Ministers has not been one of real responsibility.

(ii) There has been no collective responsibility of Ministers, and no joint deliberation between the two halves of the Government in most provinces.

(iii) The close connection between the 'reserved' and 'transferred' departments has made it extremely difficult for Legislatures at times to make in practice a distinction between the two sections of the Government with the result that the policy and administration of the reserved half have not infrequently been potent factors in determining the attitude of the Legislature towards Ministers and have also prejudiced the growth and strength of parties in the Councils.

To my mind these are very serious objections and it is necessary to explain the position at any rate for the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of knowing the working of diarchical government in practice. In the reserved departments of Law and Order, Land Revenue, and Forests, policies are adopted by Government which affect the daily lives of the vast mass of the people. It may be a question of excessive assessment on land, heavy irrigation rates, onerous and harassing forest dues, or a prosecution for sedition. Even in provinces like the Central Provinces where important questions on either side were discussed between the two halves of the Government, Ministers had only their voice to be able to influence the Government. They had no vote under the statute as regards matters relating to the reserved subjects. The result was the promulgation of unacceptable policies or measures in the Reserved half resulting in sectional or individual grievances. The people expected the Ministers to support the popular view but their obligation to vote with Government and against their own supporters caused deep resentment, the more so as the Ministers could not explain their attitude in open Council by obligations of official secrecy. The people's representatives saw that the Ministers were impotent and the Ministers lost their hold on the representatives. Whatever the theory, the people looked upon Government as one and in cases of trouble found their Ministers unable to help. The resentment thus caused often led the Council to adopt an attitude of hostility, or, at best, of indifference to the Ministers. The Council had often to be reminded that the Minister was not responsible for policy in the Reserved half and that their resentment if any should be directed to those responsible for that half. The influence of Ministers was thus sapped and their power for good was crippled. The sense of responsibility both of the representatives and the Ministers was lessened and

(Continued on next page.)

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(Continued from previous page.)

the formation of parties on any known principle or policy became impossible.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES.

Unfortunately, communal disturbances do take place in this country, music before mosques and cow killing being the two main heads of contention between Hindus and Mahomedans. There is a strong Mahomedan sentiment about the first and a stronger one about the second amongst Hindus. Otherwise the two communities have been living side by side peaceably in this country for the last six or seven hundred years. The state of Hindu-Muslim relations is a very favourite plea with foreign rulers eager to show the dire necessity of their holding the balance in a disinterested manner between two contestants. The plea amounts to a justification of British domination over India for as long as the Sun and Moon endure as there is no hope of the two religious merging into one. No Britisher, I hope, expects to be here for all eternity. The fear of minorities being unfairly treated comes with ill-grace from the Britishers. What of the intolerable position of the Catholics in England for so long a time? A country that can undertake the responsibility of planting a Zionist minority amongst adverse Bedouin surroundings ought surely to be capable of securing provisions for the reasonable claims of minorities in this country. Moreover, both the Indian and Muslim communities realize that they have to live here in this country side by side and that Islam has made its home in India. After the Unity Conference between Hindus and Mahomedans efforts are being made in several places to settle the music question and it is due to the efforts of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Motilal Nehru that a solution has been found at Nagpur by the Hindus agreeing to stop music at prayer times before certain ancient mosques and the Mahomedans not objecting to music at other times. This is being followed in several places in the Central Provinces and is a good working compromise for other provinces to follow. There is, however, a suppressed feeling amongst the Mahomedans that a preponderance of Hindus may mean religious intolerance or their own political subordination; there is a feeling amongst the Hindus that Mahomedan fanaticism may suppress the mild Hindu and his 'Kafir' religion. Papers like "Muslim Outlook" sometimes raise this demon of suspicion and once raised it will be difficult to lay. The questions of security and minority communities are not peculiar to this country and there is sufficient sense in both major communities in India to be able to create a sense of security in the minority. Leaders both Hindu and Mahomedan, and editors of new papers are not always as careful as they ought to be in their speeches and writings. One word in an unguarded moment by a Hindu party leader very nearly caused trouble in the Central Provinces until Pandit Motilal Nehru in a public meeting expressed regret for the incident and the leader concerned made an explanation. Neither Hindus nor Mahomedans have despaired of a solution and in any case the Legislatures and Executives concerned will know what action to take in emergencies and will have power to exact obedience to their orders.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The latest step taken by the Government of India towards the amelioration of the condition of the Indian nationals in South Africa is the recent deputation of one Englishman and three Indians to that country. We have to wait and see what results are achieved by this deputation. 'A common Empire' becomes unmeaning to us here in India when Indians are treated as in South Africa. It is sought to deprive the Indians who have been there now for generations, of rights which they already enjoy, and England, 'India's self-appointed trustee,' can do little to support our nationals. The susceptibilities of the white settlers in the Dominions and Colonies always carry undue weight with the British Government while Indian susceptibilities are but a negligible quantity. A few politicians like Lord Willingdon and a few pious bishops in England hardly count in the struggle to secure justice to Indian nationals within the Empire. Kenya and South Africa emphasized the need of Swaraj.

LIBERAL PARTY AND GOVERNMENT.

The Liberal Party is the party which has all along put a discerning and discriminating trust in Government for taking suitable action to establish responsible Government and in the people to do their part in the country's advance. They are disposed to make favourable presumptions in favour of the established government. They have worked the Reforms though they did not consider them wholly satisfactory. They have demonstrated that the people of India can administer subjects, transferred and reserved alike, and are able now after five years' of experience in working the reforms to show that their apprehensions have come true. Grave provocation given by Government during the last five years has naturally raised angry protests from individual members of the Party, as well as from the party as a whole. But no one of us has ever been tempted to assume an attitude of non-co-operation. Candidates of our party were routed at the last elections partly because of our defective organization, no doubt, but chiefly because they were critics but not opponents of the Government. Has Government policy been such as to enhance the prestige of its friendly critics and to confound its opponents? The Government's attitude was for a time responsive, but what afterwards? The people judge by tangible results, and by the perceptible impression made by a party on the Government in furtherance of the ideal. When they see that political sanity does not appear to pay, that it does not yield results, what wonder that persons with an impressionable mentality resort to desperate expedients? Lord Birkenhead has expressed a hope that the Liberal Party might yet be a force to fashion the country's future for the better. What have the Government done, however, so that the public may be inspired with confidence in the Liberal Party? The Government may refuse to placate their adversaries but are those who hold moderate opinions treated any better? Behind the scenes a Lord Sinha may gain the ears of Government and may be able to advance the public interest but to all outward appearances the cry of the Liberal and the non-co-operator, the friend and the obstructionist, is treated with equal indifference by Government. I suggested to a Swarajist friend arguments for co-operation with Government for working the Reforms and he retorted by saying that the Swarajist methods fell far short of the Carsonian methods of which Lord Birkenhead had been an admiring supporter, and challenged me to show what the Liberal Party working with sobriety had achieved for accelerating the progress of the nation towards responsible government. A reply could be given, but the fact is that the Liberal Party is often sorely tried. It has become the target of adverse, even malicious criticism for supporting the Reforms and a Government very little amenable to advice, and the charge of having merged themselves in the bureaucracy is often made against individual members of the party. We know at what value to assess such charges. But it must be said that for this state of affairs Government cannot divest themselves of their share of responsibility. And it is a large share. Government have certainly not strengthened, if they have not actually weakened the hands of constitutional reformers in influencing public opinion to take sober views and not to resort to extreme methods. A mentality which is antagonistic not only to co-operation with Government but to harmonious relations between the British and India communities, is created by the acts of Government amongst a not inconsiderable number of the intelligentia.

The Liberal Party has been variously criticised and one Swarajist friend described it by saying: "You are a train without engines; you have first, second and third class carriages in plenty, the old four wheeler in Bombay and a powerful brake in Bengal." I never forgave him for this; but it has served to arrest my attention and made me think of suggestions for improving the static condition of the party. I am suggesting towards the end of my speech methods for more useful work. The Liberal Party is at the present moment expected to answer two very important questions. Why does it and how can it still ask the people of India to work the Reforms when the Liberals, having co-operated and done their best, have found by experience that the present system has failed to achieve its main purpose and, therefore, assert that a far larger measure of responsibility must be given to the people? How is it that Jallianwala, Rowlatt Act, certifications and ordinances notwithstanding, the Liberals can continue to advise co-operation with a Government so irresponsible and so callous to public opinion? The answer is simple. The Liberals were never enthusiastic over diarchy, but were desirous of working it to get all the good that could be got out of it. They have worked the Reforms and their experience makes their testimony very valuable. The Reforms have put powers in the hands of Ministers which even under limitations they could use and did use for constructive work in the nation-building departments. Ministers have in all provinces been able to achieve some good results in local self-government, education, excise, co-operation, indeed in almost all transferred subjects for the benefit of the people. Indian members of Executive Councils, though not responsible to the Legislative Councils, have behaved almost everywhere as if they were and have been largely instrumental in giving authoritative expression to the Indian point of view and thus influencing the policy of Government in the reserved half. The Reforms, though of little value in accomplishing the main purpose, have been and are of considerable value in enabling the Indian members of Government to achieve things which would have been well nigh impossible under the old constitution. The working of the Reforms has proved the ability of Indians to administer departments, reserved and transferred, and thus weakened if it has not demolished the argument, I trust for ever, of the administrative incapacity of Indians and their inaptitude to work democratic constitutions for the general benefit. So the Reforms have achieved some good. They can be and have partially been utilized for educating the electorates. More could have been done in this useful direction if the party which boycotted the first election and tried obstruction after the second, had also exerted itself to this end. The Liberals have felt as keenly as others their inability to achieve more, but they have never considered it prudent not to use what has been obtained under the Reforms. The Liberals believe that the working of the constitution is a powerful factor in strengthening the Indian case for the quicker realization of full responsible government.

Another question to which an answer is expected is: what is the method which the Liberals are prepared to adopt to put pressure on Government and to enforce the national will to be free. The Liberals have always had an abounding faith in the people. They believe that it is quite feasible to bring adequate pressure to bear on Government to grant India Dominion Status if the electorate and the people as a whole take much keener interest in matters political. The will to be free must be infused in the masses and intensity of feeling secured by constant reiteration of the birth-right of Indian citizens. The Liberals have still faith in constitutional methods which they believe have not been adequately tried. As extreme measures nothing is ruled out for achieving political emancipation—not even revolutions, much less civil disobedience and obstruction. But the Liberals firmly believe that, without adequate preparation of the people, little pressure can be put on Government. Mere gnashing of teeth and stamping of feet is neither dignified nor expedient. As soon as we concentrate on the preparation of the electorates, a stage must arrive when the rulers must find it prudent to yield rather than risk civil disobedience and revolution. Without adequate preparation of the people no compelling pressure upon Government is possible; and once they are prepared, civil disobedience will be unnecessary. Other political parties who have stigmatized Liberal methods as mendicancy have felt themselves powerless to achieve more than the Liberals. The last five years' experience warns us of the futility of the suggested alternatives to constitutional agitation in the absence of preparedness of the people. Other parties have themselves realized this by now, and that is why the Liberals suggest unity and concentration of effort on the one common ground, viz., preparing the masses for the struggle to be free.

LIBERALS AND OTHER PARTIES.

The manifesto of the Liberal Party published in 1922 has laid down the principles for which the party stands. With regard to reforms its attitude was one of criticism but co-operation in working them. Congress adopted the same principles of co-operation wherever possible and opposition wherever necessary. In all measures affecting public interests the popular view has been upheld by the Liberals, so much so that many Anglo-Indian papers professed their inability to distinguish between Liberals and Swarajists. The Amritsar Congress adopted the same principles under a different name. Afterwards Non-co-operation was preached by one party and attempted to be practised but with poor results; it has since been suspended temporarily by the Indian National Congress before it is openly abandoned. Swarajism then took its place. It was first explained as a species of Non-Co-operation and then as a doctrine by itself with obstruction as its most approved and effective instrument: and it has tried very doubtful experiments for two years. It has attracted notice but it has not only made no impression on Government but has provoked Government into rejecting its overtures with disdain and impunity and to treat its threats as unmeaning bluff. Both the Non-Co-operation and Swaraj Parties promised large results in quick time and acted under the delusion that with their tactics they would make Government impossible and compel it to capitulate and yield to public opinion. The large amount existing popular discontent afforded them an easy basis for working on the feelings of the people and sobriety and moderation in thought and action was at a discount. A large and influential section of the Swaraj Party has at last rebelled against obstruction pure and simple and is returning to Responsive Co-operation, which is the Liberal doctrine with a camouflage. There could not be a better vindication of the Liberal doctrine. While other parties using desperate expedients have had to change their methods and policies, Liberalism is uniformly consistent.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

In briefly noticing the vicissitudes of the several political parties, my object is not to apportion praise or blame among them. I have no desire to be contentious. Whatever a Britisher may think, the Liberals have no reason to reckon themselves enemies of the parties that do not agree with them in the methods adopted to secure the goal. However unfortunate and deplorable their methods might happen to be, the Liberals realize that all are working for a common objective. Circumstances which drive persons like Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Das and Nehru into a mentality that spurns co-operation and advises obstruction are certainly unfortunate and deplorable, and the Government responsible for them must reconsider its attitude. From our national point of view, the union of all political parties is extremely desirable at this juncture. It is quite conceivable that the Liberals, Independents, Conventionists and Responsive Co-operators would not find it difficult to have a common platform and the efforts that are being made in this direction will, I hope, prove fruitful. The greatest difficulty in achieving union is perhaps the desire of each party to have its own policy and methods adopted by the rest. A great deal of the energy that is now wasted in mutual recrimination and individual abuse is urgently required for the more beneficent purposes of common effort and common achievement. This must be realized by all, and it should not be impossible for all parties to unite by means of give-and-take. Obstruction is certainly not a method that has appealed to all in India. The proceedings of provincial Councils outside Bengal and the Central Provinces have failed to prove the universality of the feeling. Those who stood sponsors for the method had perforce to go back on it, and have in practice made as near an approach as possible to responsive co-operation which is really a Liberal doctrine though they may not like to own the fact. Obstructionists in the Bombay Council, hopeless of being effective, had to be a dumb show in the Council. Everywhere there is impatience of results. Civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes are the avowed sanctions behind continuous obstruction. But they are found to be impossible on account of the unpreparedness of the masses to make the sanctions operative. If the Congress at the present stage will declare that civil disobedience and the threat of non-payment of taxes are no part of its policy the way for all parties joining on the Congress platform will be easier. The Congress can then concentrate its attention on intensive political propaganda with a resulting pressure on Government. If this is impossible for any reason a combination of constitutionalists against those who are for direct action ought to be quite within the bounds of practical politics.

DETERIORATION OF PUBLIC LIFE.

I would like to refer to another matter of great importance, viz., the deterioration of public life. We find a wrangle of political parties and an internecine war of mutual recrimination instead of united or at any rate confluent action towards the realization of the common political goal. In the eagerness to emphasize their own superiority of policy and method, fierce attacks are made not only on the policies and principles of rival political parties, but upon individuals and there is very little attempt made to understand the respective viewpoints. In the attacks on the British Government one seldom finds any appreciation of the good points of British rule. Racial bitterness exhibited by the Press deepens the layer of suspicion and widens the gulf between the British and Indian communities. This has its repercussion in attacks by Hindu papers against Muslim papers, in Brahman and non-Brahman controversies, and in skirmishes between the depressed classes and the higher castes of Hindus. Leaders of parties as also responsible editors of newspapers who are expected particularly to discourage such an attitude, are, I repeat, not always careful in guarding themselves against it. Again, very little sanctity attaches to age, experience, self-sacrifice, or recognized moral worth found in leaders of other parties. The interests of party are not uncften placed above national interests and this has made political life in this country a tangled skein of camouflage and dissimulation. Is it too much to hope that the evils of such tactics will be perceived and the tactics avoided?

THEOSOPHICAL JUBILEE.

Press Photo Bureau.

In connection with the Theosophical Society's Jubilee Convention at Madras on the 24th instant, respresentatives of the various nations of the World planted a tree in the extensive Olcott gardens, Adyar, in cimmemoration of their visit on this historical occasion.

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The Premier Nationalist Telugu Weekly.
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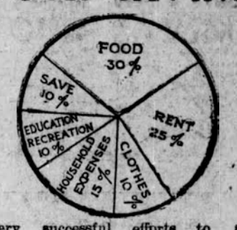

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"NOT A MOVEMENT OF HATRED"

NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS AT AMRAOTI.

RAJA OF PANAGAL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

AMRAOTI, Dec. 28.

The Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister of the Madras Government and President-elect of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress, arrived here on Sunday morning from Madras by a special train with a batch of about 120 delegates including the Hon. T. N Sivagnanam Pillai, Development Minister, Madras, Sir K. V. Reddi, Rajah of Ramnad, Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chetty and Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, M. L. C. The President-elect was accorded a warm reception at the Amraoti station by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the other local non-Brahmin leaders, and was taken in procession round the town.

H. H. MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, President-elect of the All-India Non-Brahmin Social Conference, also arrived here on Sunday morning from Calcutta.

NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS.

The second session of the All-India Non-Brahmin Congress commenced sitting at Amraoti on Sunday afternoon in the huge pandal on the Mahomedan High School grounds. The pandal was crowded with over three thousand people, both delegates and visitors.

Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address welcoming the delegates said that some Brahmin politicians had made desperate efforts to sow seeds of discord between Mahomedans and non-Brahmins, and on the eve of the Non-Brahmin Congress went round the province establishing Hindu Sabhas and preaching to Hindus the use of force against Mahomedans with the result that there had been several unfortunate riots accompanied by loss of life. But genuine friendly relations existed between Mahomedans and non-Brahmins as the presence of many Mahomedan gentlemen at Congress showed.

Mr. Naidu said that Non-Brahmin leaders saw no hope of salvation for their brethren except by their own independent effort, unhampered by Brahmin machinations. Their Congress aimed at building up unity on the foundation of communal representation.

Sayid Andur Rahman, M.L.C., Vice-President of the Reception Committee, then proposed the Raja of Panagal to the chair, Mr. Patil, M.L.C., (Khandesh) seconded the motion. Sir K. V. Reddi, ex Minister Madras, supporting the motion, said as a former colleague of the Raja he could bear testimony to his achievements.

The Raja of Panagal then occupied the presidential chair and delivered his address.—A. P.

RAJA OF PANAGAL'S ADDRESS

In the course of his address the Raja of Panagal said:—

It is too late in the day for me to defend what has been termed the Non-Brahmin movement, so small at its inception was it, that it was derided and contemptuously looked down upon, but to-day when it has become an All-India movement, when its activities have spread from Bombay to Madras, from the Vindhya mountains to Cape Comorin, its very extent and the lightning rapidity with which its principles have pervaded the country, will be the best justification of the movement. The future that our great leader predicted for us in his Presidential Address at Hubli in 1920 is come; the time when the movement of love for all and of hatred for none, the movement which seeks to afford equal opportunities for all, which makes everyone whatever his class or community or creed may be, feel that he is a common citizen of the land enjoying equal rights and liberties and exercising such privileges—the time when such a movement of all consuming love shall spread through the whole country carrying its message of hope and peace has arrived at last.

OUR WORK.

The principles adopted by us have stood the test of time and have been vindicated by the course of events during the last ten years. We have realised from the very start that our true and ultimate masters are the masses, that in the village lives the nation and that democratic self-government will be a hollow mockery if the ryot in the village is not given his proper share in the working of it. We have endeavoured steadily to focus the attention of Government on the rural parts, to organise its beneficent work among that population and to do everything in our power to make the villager rise to the full stature of his manhood. We had found a rural population largely ignorant and at the mercy of a few individuals who more often exploited than led them. We had found them apathetic to all those events which were happening around them, entertaining fatalistic beliefs about forms of government and easily led into the belief that it was not for such as them to think of political possibilities or of their place in any future re-organization of the country. A small but influential sect had usurped all power, had become the spokesman of the people, had put themselves forward as the only leaders of the vast population and there was none to question the doctrines that they preached, none to enter a caveat against the extraordinary theories that they sometimes advanced. All this was certainly the case in South India ten years ago before the non-Brahmin movement was started and to those impatient idealists among us who sometimes ask what has the Non-Brahmin movement done for us I would only reply,—Look at the position of the masses ten years back and compare that with their position to-day. Their material position has been considerably advanced. Their ignorance is gradually being dispelled. During the last five years in Madras elementary education has increased by leaps and bounds and in nearly twenty out of eighty municipalities have free and compulsory education been introduced. In the rural areas likewise have so many elementary schools been started that before the end of next year it is expected that there will not be a single village with a total population of over five hundred which will not have its own village school. Side by side with the expansion of elementary education has secondary, and higher education been developed and I need only refer to the large number of secondary schools that have been established and to the two University Bills that have been passed by the Madras Legislatipe Council. Nor have the physical needs of the rural population been ignored Medical institutions in the country have developed rapidly sometimes with the aid of Government and sometimes under direct Government management. A new system of rural medical relief has been started by which relief is carried to the interior of the district and dispensaries are opened in remote parts, the medical officer being an honorary worker receiving a small bonus from Government. Medical schools have been increased and another medical college has been opened whereby more medical practitioners will be available for giving relief to suffering humanity.

The problems of the village are the real problems of the nation. It is undeniable that after so many decades of self government the question of village communications and water-supply for drinking purpose has not been completely solved.

There is also under consideration a scheme of local self-government in which the village will play an important part and by which the ancient system of village self-government will be attempted to be restored. It has been realised that to make local self-government a complete success one must build from the village upwards and not start from the top. Village panchayats will be formed and they will be given large powers of managing the internal affairs supervising the village schools, attending to sanitation, village communication and medical relief looking after the other public activities connected with the village. Every village with a minimum population will be brought under the panchayat scheme.

Impatient idealists there are who sometimes feel that we are not moving fast enough. Young men there are in my own camp and I admire as much their enthusiasm and zeal as their sincerity, young men there are imbued with an intense desire to do something for their country, anxious to give some outward manifestation of their patriotism and love of country, who feel that the pace of progress is not fast enough, who sometimes tell me that we are, not adopting methods of work which strike the imagination of the people or adopting propaganda which will appeal to the masses. They tell me that our policy and programme is comparatively humdrum, that we are not militant enough that we do not put forward our demands with sufficient emphasis. To all such good friends I have only one answer to give—Read the history of political parties during the last ten years and tell me what the fate of each of them has been. Where is that strong militant organization the Home Rule League which during the War carried on a raging tearing propaganda and swept the nation off its feet? Where are those heroes who unfurled the Home Rule flags, where the detinues who were considered so dangerous at one time? What has happened to the programme which they chalked out for themselves, the organizations they formed, the conferences and congresses which they held galore?

Look again at the Indian National Congress itself once the premier political organization of the country. What has become of the resolutions that were passed with such eclat at Amritsar and at Gaya? What has become of the programme that was published to a startled world from Burdoli? Who talks to-day of the Triple Boycott? Or if they do talk of it, who talks of it except as a Himalayan blunder? What is the spectacle which India is witnessing to-day but that those who advocated or carried into effect, some of those resolutions are beating a hasty retreat? "Back to your tents O! Israel" is the cry that is echoing in every part of the country? The youth misled by emotional propaganda, who left their schools and colleges and married their young lives are anxious to rejoin and are requesting for the removal of disabilities which stand in the way of continuing their studies. The few young men who boycotted the Courts of Law and believed that the judicial dispensation of the country was an unmixed evil are to-day walking through the corridors of the Court trying to earn their living as legal practitioners. And as for the boycott of councils, let the Swarajists in the different councils answer. They are the standing monuments of the ineptitude of that part of their programme and of its failure.

BROKEN PROMISES AND PLEDGES.

Look again at that new party that has sprung up in the country whiih boasts of its perfect organization, of the sense of discipline, prevalent among its members and of the "national" programme which it has put before the country. What were the promises and pledges which the members of that party gave to the virgin electorate which they wooed? What is the couser of conduct which they assured the electors they would follow if they were returned to the councils of the land? What were the expectations which they raised in the country when they harangued at the hustings? Did they not promise great things in the immediate future? Did they not suggest immense possibilities? Were they not going to wreck the system of diarchic government, to bring the administration itself to a standstill, to force the hands of the government to give complete autonomy to India? Did they not further promise that they would consistently oppose all government measures, obstruct the course of public business and paralyse the activities of the government? They were the saviours of the country, men who had sacrificed and were prepared to sacrifice everything in the cause of the advancement of their countrymen! They were pledged to deny themselves all places of places of power and of emoluments, sworn to non-acceptance of office. They would non-cooperate with the government of the day from within the councils. And what has been the record of this party? It is hardly necessary for me to state that we do not accept such a programme, nor for a moment believe that that way lies the political salvation of the country. I am only concerned with showing you the wide gulf that exists between preaching and practice, between professions and conduct, between the promises made during the exciting days of the elections and the performances during the comparatively calmer days of council sessions. I am only concerned with showing to you how the electorates of the country have been deluded, how their innocence, their trust and their comparative ignorance has been exploited, how the very first and fundamental principles of democracy, *viz.*, responsibility to the electorate and an observance of the pledges given at the elections, have been violated by "the most organised, the best disciplined and the most patriotic of parties." What has become of the obstructionist policy of the Swarajists? In Bengal and unfortunately in this very province they have been able to do away with the diarchic system of government. But to what end?—not for the purpose of improving the character of the administration, not with the object of replacing it immediately by a better, a more democratic and a more responsible system of government, not with the knowledge that the electors will thereby get higher privileges and be conferred greater opportunities of controlling the administration of the government; no, by no means, but with the knowledge and the assurance which subsequent events have only made too true that a step backward will be taken, that the elements of responsibility now existing in the government would be removed and that they would thereby be going back to the pre-Reform days. Diarchy is dead, no doubt in Bengal and in Central Provinces. But in its place an unciluted bureaucracy reigns supreme to-day and the government are unhampered by considerations which must weigh with Ministers, undismayed by the fear that a vote of the legislative council in certain subjects will be a mandate to the administration to carry on their government. The question is not whether such government is beneficent or not. As has been well said, good government is no substitute for self-government. The question is really whether the ideal of self-government has been promoted by the action of the Swarajists.

THE LURE OF OFFICE.

Take again, their promise of complete obstruction of all measures, good, bad and indifferent, brought forward by the government; their promise of rejecting all supplies before the redressal of grievances; their unequivocal undertaking to veto all government measures. The history of the legislative councils of the land and the part played by the Swarajists therein and in particular the history of the legislative assembly, is an eloquent proof of the hollow pretensions of those who got what little support they did from the country by such high sounding pledges. Take any council in the land, whether the Swarajists are in a majority or in a minority, you will easily realise that they have not been able to keep up to that part of their programme. Government measures have been put on the statute book as much with their cooperation as with the cooperation of the members of other parties, and in some cases, at least, Government measures have been more considerably amended for the good of the people by the activities of groups other than Swarajists in the council. They have willingly served on select committees. They have accepted bills introduced by government and have voted for them. They have agreed to sit on Royal Commissions. They have found a place in the Finance Committees of the Government of India and of the local Council, and in every way they have consistently belied the expectations that a portion of the electorate had of them and of the conduct they would pursue. Neither have they kept aloof from those temptations of office which they are never tired of suggesting as the sole criterion by which other parties are guided. Deputy Presidentship of councils, Presidentship of councils and assemblies have come very handy to the leading members of their party and those who went to obstruct have stayed on to cooperate in the most effective way in the conduct of the business of the government. It was only the other day that in Bengal the very leader of the Swarajist party gave a significant proof of the consistency of the party by actively supporting the proposal to vote for the salaries of those Ministers who were compelled to resign owing to an adverse vote of the council. And lastly, speaking at Amraoti I cannot forget the fact that one of the leaders of the Swarajist pary preferred the comparatively irresponsible post of an Executive Councillor of the government to the more onerous, the more difficult, and responsible and, may I add, the more dignified office of a Minister. Surely, it is high time that the country awakes to a realisation of what the Swarajist party stands for, of its mockery as a consistent party and of the bare opportunism which is the main creed of that party The elections are coming again next year and we are likely to hear more of obstruction from within, of following a manly policy of resisting the government, of non-acceptance of office and all that high sounding phraseology which reverberated the air at the time of the last elections, but I am fairly certain that the country which was fooled once cannot successfully be fooled twice.

OUR POLICY.

We do not live in the mere past; we find in it inspiration for the present and have boundless and confident hope for the future. And when we invite the confidence of the electorate we do not come empty handed with exaggerated promises for the future and with no accomplishment in the past. Our best recommendation lies in our own record and we bring with it the unimpeachable reference of our own achievements. We have won a place under the sun for each distinct community however backward and uneducated and ignorant it might once have been. We are trying to broadbase our institutions upon the people's will. We are trying to emancipate the labouring and the depressed classes. We have laid the foundations of a democratic system of finance. We have opened up the road to a better social order and we are trying to moralise the whole conception of Indian society and are endeavouring to establish better relations between the different communities. Our whole political tenet has been not to substitute one set of oligarchy for another, not to conserve power in the hands of the few but to broadbase the government on a people's will, and while we are as keen as anyone else, perhaps really a little more keen than others, that our country should have full self-government, we realise that that self-government can only mean, Government by the people themselves.

NOT A MOVEMENT OF HATRED.

The most severe criticism against our movement has been that it is a movement of hatred and is actuated by the desire to penalise one particular community—the Brahmins. Nothing can be farther from the truth. It is perfectly true that we desire to break down those monopolies that have encrusted themselves in our social and political lives through age long tradition and usage. It is true that we are trying to demolish that exclusiveness and that spirit of intolerance which has been the unfortunate feature of that particular community in spite of all the valuable lessons taught by our ancient literature. In such attempts of ours we are bound to impinge against vested rights and I for one can realise the pangs that must be caused to the community which is asked to give up its ancient privileges. But while I can understand the regret that must be felt at being forced to give up privileges, what we cannot possibly comprehend is the bitterness and the hostility that is evinced and the vituneration that is given expression to by members of that community against all those who work for the general social and political uplift of the masses. After all there are man other vested interests which have been seriously affected, whose privileges have been ruthlessly curtailed, whose hard earned rights have been taken away by the new wave of democracy. I need hardly refer to the nature of those vested rights. They have tried to adjust themselves to the changing times. They have resigned themselves to the tendency of the age. They are every day trying to loyally cooperate even at the cost of the sacrifice of their own rights and privileges, with the new democracy. But it has been left to this one small community to protest violently and vehemently in season and out of season, to cry out before they are hit, to pose as martyrs who have been forced to give up all their rights and privileges even before they are touched. Nor have they stopped here. They have misinterpreted and misrepresented our movement, calumniated our leaders, and ascribed the basest of motives to everyone who has taken any prominent part in the movement. We are ready to grasp the hand of fellowship if it is extended to us provided there is a distinct change in the angle of vision, provided the mentality of these people is altered and all are prepared to meet on a common footing of equality, anxious to promote the welfare of the masses and eager to cast away the monopoly of ages.

A DISAPPOINTING REPLY.

I must confess to a feeling of disappointment and regret that the speech of the Secretary of State has not given much hope of an advance in the direction suggested. It is no desire of mine to create an unhealthy rivalry between province and province but when the objection is stated that conditions have not been satisfactory for the grant of a further instalment of reforms, one is constrained to point out that such is not the fact at least in some of the provinces. It seems to me again that the objection that is raised and generally believed in, in England that India has either non co-operated with the Reforms or has obstructed the progress of the working of the Reforms is not an objection based on fact. It is perfectly true that in two of the provinces the chances at the last legislative council election has resulted in bringing the Diarchic system to an end. But I may be permitted to remind those who raised the plea of obstruction being in the air that after all India is composed of several other provinces where conditions have been much more satisfactory and that the provinces which have carried on the programme of obstruction have been the exception and not the rule. It is unfair that other provinces which have rejected the programme of obstructionists, which have voted against the forces of disorder and which have carried on the administration at the greatest strain in the belief and in the expectation that such work will be valued properly, it is a disappointment to such provinces that their case also should be rejected on the plea that there has not been enough co-operation for the working of the Reform Scheme. It is most disheartening to all good workers, not indeed because their work has been influenced by motives of reward, but because such an attitude strikes at the very root of constitutionalism. Those who believe in constitutional development have agreed to work these Reforms in the hope that by proving their attitude and testifying their fitness for the responsibilities that have devolved on them, they shall justify their right for further political advance, and it is depriving the constitutionalist of the only legitimate weapon in the hand if it were suggested that his work does not count so long as there is a single province in India which follows unconstitutional methods or takes to that policy of negation which is euphemistically called obstructive tactics. I am certain that on further re-consideration those who are at the helm of affairs will easily realise the disservice that they do as much to the cause of constitutionalism as to the promotion of healthy co-operation between Great Britain and India. I feel satisfied that the time has come if it is not overdue when provincial autonomy ought to be granted in provinces like Madras. I shall not refer to the position of affairs in the Central Government, because conditions are more complicated there. But I believe that there is general concensus of opinion even amongst the most cautious of Indian statesmen that there ought to be a certain amount of responsibility introduced into that legislature.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Gentlemen, there are a few other matters which I wish to bring prominently to your notice. The position of the depressed classes in this country is indeed still deplorable and it should be the duty of everyone who is interested in the future of our country and in the peaceful progress of the land to see to it that everything that is possible is done for them. Their education, their personal comforts and their social status require to be considerably improved. I am not surprised that the depressed classes are feeling that all that they anticipated has not been realised. I am myself acutely conscious of the fact that a great deal yet remains to be done but may I remind them that it is the initial steps that are always the most difficult and that the initial steps were really taken only after the Non-Brahmin movement came into existence. To the non-Brahmins in general, I would make a special appeal to treat the depressed classes as their brethren on a par of equality and they will realise what a great step it would be towards the achievement of our goal. Let us not talk of lifting up or pulling down this or that community but act in the spirit and with the full belief that all are children of the same motherland and all are equal in the eyes of God and men. To the members of the depressed classes may I appeal to them not to judge us too harshly if at times the wheel of progress moves slowly, but to act in a spirit of good fellowship and co-operate with us in the great task that lies before us.

EUROPEAN SERVICES.

The European services in the country have played a great part in the past. Their zeal and enthusiasm, their energy and initiative, their sense of duty, have helped us in getting many beneficent changes carried out. The medical institutions built up, the irrigation schemes carried out, the education work that has been done, are all noble monuments of their past work. And despite changed conditions and despite the novel scheme that has been introduced, I must say that they have conducted themselves with credit to the service to which they belong. After five years of ministership I must acknowledge the very valuable help that I have received from the public services in general and the Europeans in particular. They have never failed to present their case with frankness and energy but when decisions of policy have been arrived at, however much they may differ from such decisions they have been most loyal in giving effect to them. That sense of discipline, of loyalty to the chief, of carrying out both in spirit and in letter policies with which they may not always agree, is the finest trait of the European element in the public services and I am bound to acknowledge all help that I have received from them. I should not be understood to suggest that the Indian portion of the services have not been of equal help but one expects nothing less from one's own countrymen.

CONCLUSION.

To-day the temper of this country is to swing the pendulum too easily to one or other extreme To think of the attainment of Swaraj within the short space of a year and to unbalance the mass mind with hopes of such a description which are bound to be shattered is as much calculated to retard the pace of progress as the view of the despondent politician who is too often and too easily benumbed of all activities because, forsooth, his pet ideals have not succeeded. To-day there is, alas, a growing tendency to believe in the potency of quick remedies which are unfortunately too freely prescribed to a gullible public by politicians of various descriptions. A steady and sober policy is what is needed an unflinching and undaunted line of action is what should be pursued, a bold and clear ideal is what should be kept in view. Too often, unfortunately, we have been expending our time, our energies and our talent in pursuing the will-o'-the-wisp; too often have some politicians in their desire to shine in the lime-light been misleading the general public by emotional and evanescent activities hardly calculated to further the pace of progress. It is against this tendency of distraction from the straight and steady path that we have to guard against and it is just because the Non-Brahmin movement set its face resolutely against all such spectacular displays in politics, that it has largely been misrepresented and sometimes not without effect. But in the long run, when people get tired of these theatrical activities, when they realize the futility of these side-shows as they are realising to-day, when in fact they take stock of their position and find, as the citizens of this province are finding, that far from leading to a better and a happier plane of existence, they have had to retrace their steps down the ladder of progress, they will be sick of these movements of ephemeral glory and pin their faith to democratic movements such as ours which are built on the solid foundations of earnest and steady work and a clear and definite goal.

When the aims and ideals of our movement are interpreted to the commonfolk, the humble citizens living in the peaceful atmosphere of the village far from the madding crowd, when in fact the potentialities of this great movement are appreciated by the masses, then would dawn the great day for this ancient land, the day when indeed the banner of Swaraj could be unfurled. It is to hasten that day we have met here and I have no doubt that if we preserve along these lines and work with a steady and earnest zeal, we shall be serving the best interests of the country better than those who for ever are parading their patriotism and advertising their self-sacrifice.

Work, unremitting and continuous work—that is what is wanted. And it will be our proud privilege ere long to witness a new India, an India which rises phoenix like from the ashes of old superstitions, age long tyrannies and ancient monopolies, an India whose children will be linked to each other in bonds of fraternal love and sympathy, whose citizens will be proud of their country and of their status as Indians, whose ancient glories will shine all the more radiantly for being purged of all the dross that the oppression of centuries had accumulated. When that day dawns, when Indian is to Indian more loving than a brother, when communities and faiths have come to view each other with sympathy and confidence and not with jealousy and suspicion, when the hauteur of superiority shall have vanished from the Indian mind, when India stands as a united nation, strong in the consciousness of its own power and radiant in the happiness of its own unity, then will the day dawn, when the cry for Swaraj will be a cry of the past and the achievement of our goal will be an object of realisation. May Heaven aid our united endeavours.

After the presidential address was over, the names of the Subjects Committee members were announced, and the Congress adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMIN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

AMRAOTI, Dec. 28.

The All-India Non-Brahmin Social Conference was held on Sunday afternoon in the Non-Brahmin Congress pandal with H's Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur in the chair.

Rao Sahib B. G. Nimbalkar, in welcoming the delegates, said that if there were any enemies to Hindu-Muslim unity and the removal of untouchability, and consequently to the Indian Nationality, they were the priestly classes. He suggested starting of an All-India Association of Non-Brahmin social servants, on the lines of the Servants of India Society, with headquarters at Nagpur; for he believed that the time had come when they should adopt a bold and speedy policy for the advancement of the vast multitudes of non-Brahmins all over India.—A. P.

ABORIGINAL TRIBES.

MR. A. V. THAKKAR'S TOUR OF INVESTIGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DOHAD, Dec. 26.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar (Servant of India Society), President of the Bhil Seva Mandal, left Dohad on the 24th instant, for a four months' tour through India for the purpose of studying on the spot the condition of the various aboriginal tribes in India. Among the tribes whose condition Mr. Thakkar will investigate are the Bhils of Rajputana and Khandesh, the Mundas and the Hos of Bihar and Orissa, the Gonds of Central India, the Santals of Bengal and Assam, and many others totalling over a crore in population. The economic, social and educational situation of these tribes and the nature of welfare work done among them by missionaries and others will receive his special attention. It is expected that the results of such a study will prove immensely useful in organising co-ordinated activities among all these tribes together.

On completing his study tour, Mr. Thakkar will resume his work among the Bhils at Dohad. The activities of the Mandal will be carried on as usual in the meanwhile.

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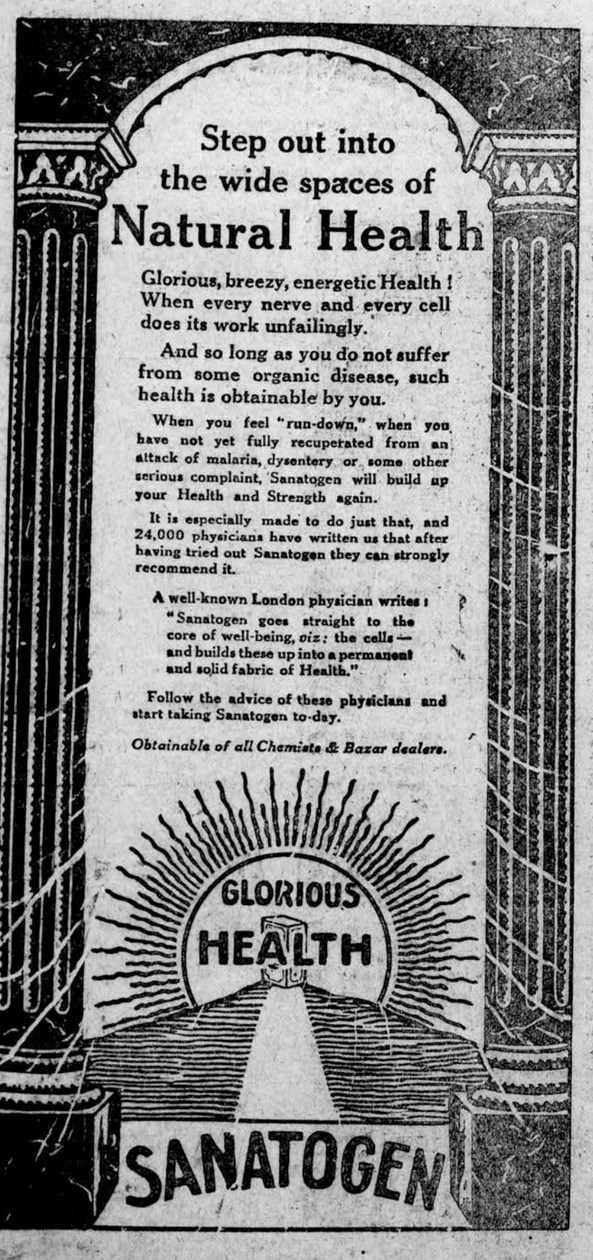
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BOMBAY SUBURBS.

WANTED—A JOINT MUNICIPALITY

(BY G. B. TRIVEDI.)

II*

The advantages of a joint municipality for the three suburbs are many. With a combined population of about 20,000 it can claim to be a city municipality whose number is only 33 in the whole Presidency. It can then appoint its own chief executive officer and an Engineer with extensive responsibilities and wide powers whereas a town municipality has to accept a Government servant of the subordinate service. It can appoint a Health Officer and a Sanitary Inspector and Government will bear two-thirds and one-half of the cost respectively, which will not be possible in the case of small town municipalities as proposed separately for Santa Cruz and Vile Parle. For big undertakings like water-works drainage and town improvement, the city municipalities are helped by Government by 50 per cent. grants-in-aid and loans. The credit of a joint municipality would be greater than that of a separate municipality and so big loans will be more easily given to the former than to the latter. The rules and bye-laws of a city municipality are sanctioned by the Minister of Local Self-Government, whereas those of a town municipality are sanctioned by the Commissioner of the division; thus the former will have a greater independence than the latter. A joint municipality will have more primary schools to manage and hence can have an efficient Educational Inspector who will have enough work to keep him busy whereas a separate municipality at Santa Cruz or Vile Parle having only two or three schools cannot afford to have such an Inspector. Groundless fears.

Groundless Fears.

The Vile Parle Committee admits the necessity for co-operation with the other two suburbs in all matters and of the help of Government department officers. This co-operation and help cannot always be relied upon whereas in the joint municipality you have your own staff for the work. The fear that sanitation and other needs of Vile Parle and Santa Cruz will be neglected if the seat of municipality is at Andheri, is groundless. You will have local subordinate staff at each suburb supervised by officers who will visit each suburb regularly as directed by the Municipal Board where Andheri members will be only about one-third in strength. The location of the municipality at Andheri gives no superior power to its representatives or lower powers to representatives of other two suburbs. As in Bombay, you can have small ward health-offices where complaints can be made. You can have ward committees for Santa Cruz and Vile Parle if necessity arises, but taking all circumstances into consideration, the residents of Santa Cruz and Vile Parle stand to gain by having a joint municipality whose voice will carry more weight with Government than that of separate municipalities. Besides small municipalities will require either a County Council or a Local Board for co-ordination of common questions of water supply, drainage, education and the like, whereas a city municipality will have no such supervising authority over it except the Minister. There is no doubt the example of town municipality of Ghatkoper before us. But it has not been able to provide municipal amenities worthy of a Bombay suburb. Besides it has no adjoining growing suburbs as we have here on the west side.

Need for Wider Outlook

The Vile Parle Committee fondly hopes to have fifteen to twenty members in its separate municipality, but here it will be disappointed. In Ghatkoper there are only eight elected members which number or perhaps six will be Vile Parle's share in the joint municipality. Andheri with its big market and bazar stands to lose by a joint municipality, but its residents have welcomed the idea of a joint municipality out of higher considerations. Let the residents of Santa Cruz and Vile Parle follow their example and have a wider outlook. Let not the pamphlet of the Vile Parle Committee or the resolutions of the so-called meetings of Vile Parle and Santa Cruz as also the resolution of the Conference held at Bandra influence their calm judgment. If, after reading these lines, people in these suburbs agree with my opinion, let them vote for a joint municipality and thus make living in these suburbs worthy of Bombay citizens which we practically are. We pass our mornings and evenings and nights and our holidays in the suburbs and we should make them real health resorts with a fair provision of municipal amenities. May we prove worthy trustees of the future generations of suburban residents, is my humble prayer.

(Concluded.)

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AT ALIGARH

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, Dec. 27.

The third session of the All-India Educational Conference commenced this morning with Mr. Abdullah Jan of Saharanpur in the chair, Sir Abdul Qayyum having been absent as he had to attend an important political meeting. The attendance was poor. After recitations from the Quran Mr. Khalilud-din delivered an interesting lecture on mechanical engineering in which he brought home to the Musalmans the necessity of taking to mechanics. He advised to open workshops in Aligarh to train young men in money-making industries and arts. He ridiculed the idea of turning out useless graduates every year and advised the Conference to devote itself to popularising technical education amongst the Musalmans. Mr. Sayed Iqbal Ali Shah, Editor, "New Spectator", then gave a very interesting lecture in English on "The methods of teaching religion to Children."

Sir Abdul Qayyum arrived and occupied the presidential chair. Dr. Mansuri then moved a resolution asking the University to establish a Technological Department in Aligarh.

EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

He was still speaking when the Afghan Delegation including the Afghan Consul-General stationed in Delhi arrived and received an ovation. The president in introducing them remarked that it was the first occasion when the representatives of an independent neighbouring power graced the platform of the conference and requested Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan, Minister for Education in Afghanistan to address the gathering. The minister alluded amidst cheers to the keen interest the present ruler Amir Amanullah Khan was taking in his people and then gave a detailed account of the system of education as prevailing in Afghanistan. Primary education was compulsory in Afghanistan. There were about 200 primary schools with about 5,000 children.

The Conference assembled for its last session at 2-45, Khan Sahib Muhammad Din presiding. Dr. Mansuri concluded his speech on the resolution suggesting the establishment of a technological department in the Muslim University. Dr. Sayed Ali Akhtar seconded the resolution which on being put to vote was duly carried. A few more resolutions were then put to vote and carried.

A resolution exhorted the Muslims to take full advantage of the free and compulsory education wherever introduced and not to demand exemption for their girls. This evoked considerable controversy as several persons opposed the resolution on the ground that the extension of primary education to girls was premature and secondly that they did not want to give the same slave-making education to girls as had been given to their boys in the past. The president put it to vote and declared it carried by a majority. There were a number of resolutions tabled in the list but for lack of time they could not be moved. The confusion created by the third resolution was so great that the President abruptly left the pandal without even announcing that the sessions had come to a close.

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GOVERNOR AND NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following statement occurs in the splendid address—splendid for its abuse of Brahmins—of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav delivered at the annual gathering of the non-Brahmin Confederation at Madras. After referring to the sympathy of the Bombay Governor he said: "Last year (Sir Leslie Wilson) permitted me to go to Berar to start the Non-Brahmin (political) movement there, which was up to that time looked upon as their close preserve by the Brahmins."

None can have any objection to the Governor's sympathy for non-Brahmins, for, after all, sympathy is a product of the agitation of the involuntary muscles of the heart, and how to utilise and direct it is the privilege of the individual concerned. But, if the above statement is true, the conduct of Sir Leslie Wilson is highly objectionable as it is prejudicial to the interest of good Government. Sir Leslie has done a most unconstitutional act in permitting a member of his Cabinet to start a political movement which is calculated to set communal feelings ablaze. The very fact that permission was "asked for" and it was "given" proves, beyond question the unconstitutional nature of the act. An excess of sympathy, may lie in the mouth of an ordinary citizen as an extenuating circumstance, but it will not avail one who is charged with the governance of an Indian province, which is a country by itself.

Sir, a straw shows how the wind blows. Till now, the bureaucracy have been protesting in season and out of season, against the justifiable and well warranted charge laid at their door by Indian publicists, that they (the bureaucracy) have been ruling the country by the policy of "divide and impera" by setting community against community. Thank God that, in the light of tais disclosure by Mr. Jadhav—long live Mr. Jadhav!—no more can they protest. Let no Indian, worthy of the name, be in doubt as to this policy the bed-rock of the Government without which the British retention of India will be an impossibility. I trust that this disclosure will get the people a thinking.

Equally unconstitutional, if not more, is the Hon. Minister's act. The present address and the Berar achievements of Mr. Jadhav are in direct contravention of the terms of the gracious royal proclamation of His Majesty the King issued to the people of India on the 23rd of December, 1919. Emphasing on the necessity of perseverance and of mutual forbearance between all sections and races of the people, His Majesty says: "I rely on the leaders of the people, the Ministers of the future, to face responsibility and endure to sacrifice much for the common interest of the State, "remembering that true patriotism transcends party and communal boundaries." Italics are mine). It is clear that His Majesty's intention is that the Ministers ought to be above party and communal prejudices. Is there an atom of doubt that Mr. Jadhav has forfeited the reliance placed in him by His Majesty? Now, it is for the Government to consider whether Mr. Jadhav can continue to be a Minister or not.

Lastly, a word about the legal aspect of the address. Most of the address is ribaldry and I treat it with the contempt which it deserves. But Mr. Jadhav alludes to a very serious crime committed by the Brahmins of Berar which demands more than a passing notice. Mr. Jadhav says "Some of them (Berar Brahmins) are suspected to have gone even so far as to encourage and practice open violence and "secret assassination." Though not a lawyer myself, I think such vague serious allegations can be dealt with under the existing criminal law. Looking to the tenor of the whole speech, it seems it is one which is calculated to create disaffection among the people will it come under 'sedition' or not, it is for lawyers to decide.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Dec. 2[illegible]

MAHARASHTRA OPINION.

COWNPORE CONGRESS.

THE "SWARAJYA."

The Cawnpore Congress should first demand a Round Table Conference. It should next totally reject the proposal to receive Ministerships. If the Swarajists are not in a majority in a Council they will not be offered ministerships. If they are in a majority they can serve the cause of Swarajya better by resisting the bureaucracy than by accepting responsibility and temporising with Government. It is a delusion to suppose that by being Ministers Swarajists can capture the citadels of the bureaucracy. The Reform Act is proof against such insiduous attacks even if actually made. The Ministers will either be unceremoniously ejected or held captive themselves. The only result of such a policy will be to kill the power of resistance acquired these so many years at a tremendous sacrifice.

The "MAHRATTA."—The delegates and A.I.C.C. members should from experience and the circumstances divine—as a water diviner divines water underground—what the voters actually want from the Councils. They must know that their resolutions about the programme in the Councils must satisfy the voters. Otherwise they would be dead letter. For at the time of the coming elections the voters would not support any programme, however, high-sounding, if it does not vouchsafe to them the advantages they want to get from the Councils. Thus the prestige of the Congress depends upon its alliance with the voters and not upon its alliance with the Spinners' Association as Mahatma Gandhi imagines. The Congress will lose its prestige if it decides something about which the voters express their emphatic disapproval at the time of the elections by not electing those who advocate the Congress programme

But we cannot permanently depend upon this mentality—divining ability of an unrepresentative Congress. That divining is not a permanent remedy. It is suggested to the Cawnpore Congress only because there is no other way. The real and permanent remedy is to make the Congress fully representative of the electorate.

THE "MAHARASHTRA DHARMA."—It is surprising that some persons who till the other day almost defied the Congress and talked great things about loyalty to the Congress have now come to belittle that very institution in the heat of the controversy on Responsive Co-operation. They are now seeking to make out that the electorate consists of 60 lakhs and that before it the Congress is nothing. It is forgotten that the Councils through which the electorate acts are the creatures of Government. Besides, a voter under the Government franchise has to do nothing to be constituted as such but to satisfy a property or similar test. If the Congress had adopted a similar franchise it could any day have created a huge electorate. It, however, took the whole country for its electorate. A member of the Congress who accepts its creed is not a mere voter but is a representative of a number of men whose opinion he reflects. Does the Government voter accept any creed of the Government saying, "I approve of your rule?" There can be no comparison between the purely voluntary membership of the Congress and the automatic inclusion under the Government electorate. The fact is that the Responsive Co-operationists knowing full well that they will not succeed at the Cawnpore Congress, have set about deriding the Congress itself.

It is also being said that leaders should follow the dictates of the electorate. A leader, however, is not merely to do the bidding of the public. If he does that he is not a "leader" at all: he is only a follower of followers. He has to educate the people as to what they 'ought to say.' Lokamanya Tilak did not wait for the people to speak of Swaraj. He taught them to claim it as a birth-right. He said and did what was good for the people and not merely what was pleasing to them. A bitter but wholesome pill may have occasionally to be sugar-coated; but it will be efficacious only if the bitterness is there behind the coating. A leader who is only guided by the whims of the people will thereby drag down both himself and his followers and in effect betray their confidence in his leadership.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.